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F. D. R. Asked for Facts; Iraq Premier in Flight? Farm Loan Bill Signed

The World's Day—May 26, 1941

New England: President Asked to Give 'Facts'

Six hundred New Englanders called on President Roosevelt by telegram for "facts and leadership" to defeat the dictators. [Text of telegram and list of signers: Page 10.]

General welfare costs in Massachusetts have been reduced by $2,340,620 during the first four months of 1941 owing partly to defense activity. [Page 9.]

A "great continental spirit" is unfolding as citizens of North and South America "discover each other," Prof. Jorge Americano of São Paulo University, Brazil, said on his arrival in Boston. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

President Roosevelt in a message to the 37th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at Boston, asked the Nation's advertisers to aid the preparedness program. [Text of the President's message: Page 10. Other news and pictures of the Advertising convention: Pages 1, 9 and 10.]

Middle East: Iraq Premier Bound for Turkey?

Iraq's Premier, Rashid Ali el Gailani, was reported to have applied for permission to go to Turkey, where his wife and family were said to have already arrived. [Page 5.]

Outbreaks were reported in various parts of Iraq, particularly at Basra, although whether these were sympathetic to the British or not was not clear.

Washington: Farm Loans Made Mandatory

President Roosevelt signed legislation providing for mandatory loans on major farm products up to 85 per cent of parity. The White House said the President would issue shortly a statement of his views on the measure.

Richard Krebs, who wrote the book, "Out of the Night," under the pen name of Jan Valtin, told the House Committee on un-American Activities that the German Gestapo had a complete "card file" designed to provide Germany with a "constant barometer" of the strength of other nations.

The Maritime Commission announced award of contracts for construction of 123 cargo vessels, eight shipways and other facilities in its long-range building program. [Page 2.]

National banks lent $10,427,466,000 in April, the highest monthly total in ten years, Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano reported.

Selective Service headquarters asked local draft boards to give "serious consideration" to requests for deferment of men engaged in farming to prevent any further shortage of farm labor.

The Treasury announced the retirement of Eugene H. Gough as Deputy Comptroller of the Currency after 30 years' service, effective July 6. Robert B. McCandless, chief supervising receiver of the Division of Insolvent Banks, was appointed to succeed him.

As America's defense drive entered its second year William S. Knudsen, Director of Production, asserted that airplane deliveries had increased 400 per cent in that period, 1,625 new industrial projects had been started and $15,200,000,000 worth of orders placed. [Page 2.]

More than 500 of the country's experts on nutrition and the economic aspects of food production and distribution began a three-day "national nutrition conference for defense," called by the President. The principal objective of the conference is to work out methods of seeing that the Nation's families get diets of adequate quantity and food value.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, told reporters who questioned him on the Nazi warning to the United States against convoys and patrolling that he had an idea Berlin is "trying to do anything it can to becloud the President's speech" scheduled for tomorrow evening. [Page 1.]

National: $1,827,470 a Day to Run New York

New York (AP)—Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick said it would cost $1,827,470 a day to run New York City during the current fiscal year. The city's $667,026,580 budget includes 150,000 salaries.

Philadelphia (AP)—The Government rested its case against retired United States Circuit Judge J. Warren Davis and Morgan S. Kaufman, former bankruptcy referee, after witnesses testified that Judge Davis met a bankrupt movie magnate in a New York hotel last March 17. Both are charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice and defraud the United States.

In Africa: Four Italian Divisions Destroyed

Four Italian divisions were announced to have been wiped out with two Fascist generals captured as a result of fighting in the Soddu area of Ethiopia.

In Ireland: de Valera Raps Conscription Move

Premier de Valera at a packed meeting of the Dail Eirean denounced the British proposal to apply British conscription to Northern Ireland. [Page 4.]

Mass meetings of Nationalists were held throughout Ulster protesting against the proposed extension of conscription.

Air and Sea: British Push Hunt for Bismarck

An intensive search spread over the North Atlantic areas as British naval and air squadrons hunted vigorously for the German battleship Bismarck, believed headed back for Germany—possibly damaged—after sinking the 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Germany claimed that Italian and German air and sea forces had sunk eleven British cruisers and eight destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean since May 20. [Page 6.]

British bomber attacks on two convoys and other vessels during a daylight sweep along the German-occupied coasts were said in London to have caused heavy damage.

In Crete: Greek King Finds Asylum in Egypt

King George of Greece found shelter in Egypt after extraordinary adventures in eluding Nazi parachute troops who landed around his home-in-exile on the now embattled island of Crete. [Page 4.]

Air-borne tanks landed by parachute were disclosed to be reinforcing a German drive which the British admitted had broken through defense around Canea.

Dies Group Probes Westchester Charge

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 24 (AP)—A Dies Committee investigation of alleged subversive influences in Westchester County, the wealthy suburban area adjoining New York City, was disclosed today shortly after a county official had charged there had been efforts to sabotage the voluntary registration of Westchcester's residents for defense work.

The registration of some 348,000 men, women and children between the ages of 16 and 65 has been under way this week under the direction of the Westchester Defense Council, set up by State legislative authority, "to get ready beforehand for emergencies we hope will never come."

Col. Frederick L. Devereux, Vice-Chairman of the Council and Mayor of Bronxville, who described it that way, also was the authority for the statement that Communists and those he termed fifth columnists were "unbelievably well-organized" in trying to sabotage the registration.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 9

Japan Receiving Big U. S. Shipments

Reports of large shipments of gasoline, lead, pig iron and scrap iron reaching Japan were brought to Boston today by crew members of the American Flag freighter Texas, in from Osaka, Calcutta and Cape Town.

The crew members reported that they sailed from Corpus Christi, Texas, early this year, with gasoline, lead and pig iron. When they arrived at Osaka, Japan, to discharge their cargo, they found 14 other American boats there, all discharging identical goods.

Later, in March, the crew members said they were in Calcutta taking on goods for Boston, when they saw two large freighters loading scrap metal for Japan. There was some feeling in the community concerning the incident, the crew members reported today.

U. S. Economy Remolded By Defense Era

A revolution is taking place in the economic system of the United States as it readjusts itself to the war. Following is the first of a series of five articles on The Economic Consequences of the War in the United States," explaining and interpreting this prodigious effort.

By Harold Fleming
Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—The defense program is the Number One economic consequence in America of the present emergency. All other consequences pale in importance beside it

Among the other consequences have been a catastrophic shrinkage in American farm exports, but a big expansion in United States exports of war machinery; an almost complete stoppage of American exports to the continent of Europe, but a corresponding increase in exports to the British Empire, particularly to the United Kingdom; a sharp increase in exports to South America (to fill the vacuum formerly supplied by Germany and Great Britain) and a somewhat smaller increase in imports from Latin America; a sudden rise to prosperity of American shipping and a tremendous energizing of the American shipbuilding industry; a sudden and vast acceleration of the American stockpile program of bringing in strategic materials for industrial protection against war; and a record-breaking flight of foreign gold reserves to America for safekeeping, and their subsequent sale to the United States Treasury, re-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

White House Hits at Nazi Propaganda

German threat on convoy called new attempt to becloud President's chat to Nation.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Both the White House and the State Department today hit back at Berlin's week-end warning to the United States that naval convoying for British ships would "mean shooting" and that patrolling was considered "aggressive."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull at a press conference accused Berlin of seeking by threats to induce the United States to refrain from any real efforts at self-defense. It is a favorite system of Reichsführer Hitler, Mr. Hull said, to induce either by threats or persuasion other countries to refrain from any real defense until Herr Hitler was ready to seize them. The Secretary called the statement, made by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander of the German Navy, an integral part of the German program of world conquest by force.

Earlier in the day, Stephen Early, Presidential Press Secretary, branded the carefully timed Berlin warning as a deliberate propaganda effort to becloud President Roosevelt's policy-laden foreign affairs speech Tuesday night.

Mr. Early told correspondents that he had reason to believe that this was but one step in a calculated but now familiar attempt to confuse democratic peoples who are prepared to resist Nazi aggression.

"There will very likely be other things coming from Berlin which you will be querying me about between now and Tuesday night," he hinted.

Roosevelt to Reply

Mr. Roosevelt, it was made clear, will deal directly with this effort to reach over the heads of the American Government and divide public opinion at this crucial moment.

Every development, every evidence today indicated that the President is preparing to make his "fireside chat" a full, decisive and vigorous exposition of the objectives of the United States with respect to the expanding war and the methods it must pursue to achieve those objectives.

The speech, Mr. Early disclosed, will take account of the "rapidly changing conditions abroad."

Mr. Roosevelt is devoting more time and care to its preparation than he has to any presidential

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

U. S. Impregnable at Any Cost Is the Plea Heard by 'Ad' Men

Advertising executives from all parts of the United States were told in a keynote speech in Boston today that the Nation must make itself impregnable "at any cost" and that the "future of all" depends upon what is done in 1941.

The warning was delivered at the opening business session of the 37th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America by Paul Garrett, Chairman of the Board of the Federation. He spoke at the Hotel Statler.

Other than references to the crucial hour now before the country and the need for building up America's defenses, Mr. Garrett confined his keynote remarks to the role that advertising should play in the intensified national defense effort and in the year upon which, as he put it, "the future of all depends."

He did not propose that the A. F. A. support any specific policy, either to convoy ships to Britain or to support Wheeler-Lindbergh isolationism.

Contrasted Sharply

In this respect Mr. Garrett's speech contrasted sharply with the address yesterday of I. S. Randall, president of the Advertising Club of New York, who urged the United States to give Britain aid "short of nothing."

Before the keynote address was delivered at the opening business session this noon in the Statler ballroom, Miss Beatrice Adams of St. Louis, Mo., was announced the winner of the Josephine Snapp Award, presented each year by the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago, to the woman who has made the outstanding contribution to the profession during the past year.

Following Mr. Garrett's talk, the advertisers were treated to a special "Town Meeting of the Air Program," with George V. Denny, Jr., in his customary role as moderator, While the advertising executives watched with interest, Mr. Denny put on his program in the Statler ballroom, which was radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's blue network at 2:15 p. m.

Those participating in the program with Mr. Denny included Dr. George Gallup, of the poll; Harford Powel, of the Defense Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury; Carle Conway, Chairman of the Board, Continental Can Company; and Hill Blackett, of Blackett-Sample-Hummert, Inc., of Chicago.

Roosevelt Letter

A letter to the A. F. A. from President Roosevelt was read to the advertisers in which the President said that "advertising ought to play a leading part in the pre-

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

British Marines Reach Crete; Germans Fly Tanks to Island; Axis Sea Raid Aimed at U. S.?

Battle in which Hood was sunk off Greenland took place in American patrol area

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 26 — Why did Adolf Hitler send his most powerful battleship as far west as Greenland?

That is the question uppermost in the minds of many officials here today who suspect that the Nazi chieftain has chosen this moment when American opinion seems to be hesitant and divided to call the American hand.

The action which sent the British battle cruiser Hood to the bottom took place inside the American naval patrol area. The Bismarck, which sank the Hood, was part of a naval squadron which previously had attacked and heavily damaged a British convoy also inside the American naval patrol area. The succession of attacks was followed by a statement from Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander of the German Navy, which termed American patrol of the areas an act of American aggression against Germany.

Result Not Surprising

This aspect of the matter outweighs the technical in the minds of State and Navy Department experts who have been standing by the radio rooms waiting for the latest flash from the sea battle area ever since they heard the first announcement that the Hood, largest warship of the world, had been destroyed by Herr Hitler's newest battleship.

That the new German Bismarck could best the larger Hood was not in itself a surprise to technical naval opinion. The Hood was technically a battle cruiser, not a battleship. She was built for speed. She never was intended to stand up against a battleship in a straight duel, because she did not have sufficient armor on her decks and sides to stand the punishment of heavy shell fire.

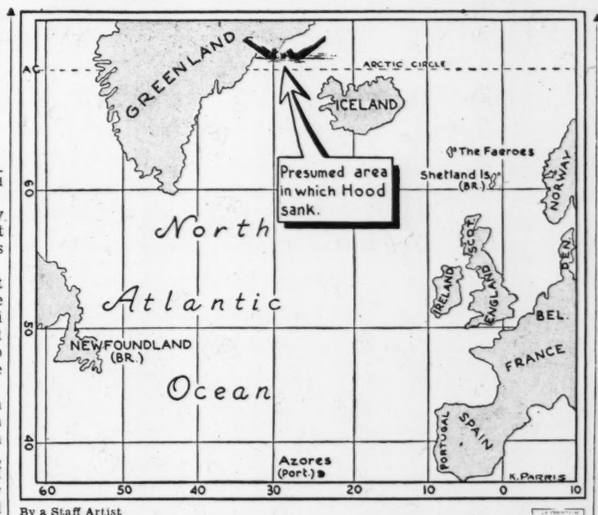
Depended on Speed

Further, the Hood was 21 years old and the Bismarck is so new that her completion was announced by this action. Those 21 years of the Hood's service took a heavy toll in machinery. Her engines could not turn over as they did in the beginning of her career. More than that, she had been working steadily without rest or chance for real refit since the beginning of the war. Some of her boilers were known to have been unusable, so desperate was her need of repair and refit. The chances are that her speed when she met the Bismarck was actually less than that of the nemy ship.

The Hood's guns were the equal of the Bismarck's. Each could throw the same weight of metal. But the Bismarck had much heavier armor, probably more than double the defensive strength of the Hood's armor.

The Hood's armor was comparatively thick in actual dimensions.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

Scene of German Sea Victory

Raeder: Convoys Mean 'War'; British Fleet Hunts Bismarck

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—British Swordfish torpedo planes and speedy destroyers were reported searching the fogbanks of the North Atlantic today in an effort to put a British fighting squadron back in battle contact with Germany's big new Bismarck and her supporting ships.

The Navy's torpedo-carrying planes were said to have scored at least one hit May 24 on the German squadron which the British said broke off the engagement after the 35,000-ton Bismarck sank the 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood, pride of the British Navy and largest warship in the world.

The British reported that the Bismarck was damaged during the fight and expressed hope that this and the torpedo hit would slow the Germans enough so that they might be overtaken or headed off. There were hints that powerful new units of the British Navy might be speeding to the scene.

The Admiralty, silent on the direction the German squadron took from the sea fight in the strait between Iceland and Greenland, at the edge of the Western Hemisphere, declined to comment on German claims that the Bismarck also damaged and drove off a battleship of Britain's new 35,000-ton King George V class.

The Admiralty, in announcing this largest single naval loss the British Navy has suffered since the war began, attributed it to an unlucky hit in a munitions magazine and expressed the possibility that more than 1,300 men had been killed.

Bismarck victory carries threat to United States: Page 6.

BERLIN, May 26 (AP) — Germany's Grand Admiral Erich Raeder warns that institution of American convoys for contraband to England would be an "open war act" which would be met by the guns of the German Navy if necessary.

The American patrol system he describes as "aggressive."

In an interview with Domei, Japanese news agency, published here yesterday by DNB, German official news agency, just two days before a scheduled speech by President Roosevelt, the Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy said its warships would be justified in engaging any American naval units trying to protect cargoes of contraband for England.

Admiral Raeder told the Berlin representative of Domei that institution of an American convoy system would not scare off the German Navy—which just reported sinking Britain's 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood and damaging a new 35,000-ton King George class battleship—from "fulfilling its duty" in the Atlantic.

Nature of Cargoes

"Since the nature of cargoes of convoyed ships, according to American admissions, would be established from the very beginning as contraband," Admiral Raeder asserted, "resort to this type of convoy system would not be neutral in the sense of international or American treaties, but an open war act and a bare, unprovoked attack.

"German naval forces therefore would be justified in taking measures against these contraband carriers, according to the law of sea warfare, and would, by exercise of these rights, have to repulse with arms if necessary any hindrance—even against American warships."

He said he could only confirm a view which President Roosevelt expressed: "Convoys mean shooting."

The German Navy chief spoke as bluntly of what he described as the "so-called patrol system." He said that because this "already amounts practically to support of the British enemy, we can only warn urgently against its extension."

No Defensive Purpose?

He described the patrol as serving no defensive purpose, but actually as being a communication system for the British and attributed to it the sinking of the German ship Columbus.

[The 32,581-ton liner Columbus was scuttled by her crew Dec. 19, 1939, off the Virginia coast, after she had been sighted by a British warship. Her crew was picked up by the U. S. Cruiser Tuscaloosa.]

Admiral Raeder said no one could expect a German commander to stand by idly when "his position was reported to the enemy by an American warship, certainly not when it (the patrol ship) follows him so long that strong British sea forces can be called up . . . to destroy his ship and crew."

Admiral Raeder said a commander "faces in this case, just as in the case of convoys, an actual warlike act and is justified according to the recognized rules of war to demand cessation of hostile actions by the ship involved and, if necessary, to enforce it with arms."

He advised, too, that neutral ships should avoid traveling with dimmed lights to escape the possibility of being fired on by German ships.

Germans claim that 25 enemy warships have been sunk by planes and Axis fleet.

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Informed sources disclosed today that British marines are in Crete, but declined to say whether this meant that substantial reinforcements were being landed to fight the German invaders.

By the Associated Press

Monday, May 26

German forces on Crete, reinforced by air-borne tanks, have penetrated British positions around Nazi-held Malemi Airport west of Canea and heavy fighting is raging with New Zealanders stubbornly counterattacking, the British announced today.

A Middle East communique said the Germans, fighting to broaden their major foothold on the island, attacked the British lines under cover of an intense air bombardment.

At the same time, according to the RAF at Cairo, Egypt, the British in new air raids destroyed or badly damaged at least 24 Nazi planes in new raids on Crete.

During the fighting King George II of Greece, it was announced, had fled by air to Cairo.

Meanwhile, the German High Command announced that Axis air and naval forces combined to sink 11 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 1 submarine and 5 speed boats since the invasion of Crete began May 20. A battleship and several more cruisers and destroyers were claimed to be badly damaged.

Heavy Losses Reported

The German assault started after additional air-borne reinforcements had been landed, the war bulletin said, adding that the Imperial troops inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans.

At British-held Candia and Retimo, where heavy fighting has developed in the seven-day-old battle of Crete, the official announcement said the situation remained unchanged.

After heavy German bombings of Canea, Retimo and Candia, the island's principal cities, the British General Headquarters declared that German 'chutists continued to land May 24—but on a "substantially reduced scale."

The announcement said the heaviest fighting on May 25 was in the northwest of the island, where British and Greek forces were reported to have followed up intensive shelling of Nazi-held positions at Malemi Airdrome with attacks in which hand-to-hand fighting took place between Malemi and Canea, just west of Suda Bay.

Other German footholds near Candia and Retimo were reported under continuing attack as the British attempted to pinch out forces landed there from the air.

RAF Re-enters Fight

The report of a reduction in the German parachute landings came after the Royal Air Force re-entered the fight, from which British planes had been withdrawn last week because of inadequate air fields on the island.

During the week end, the British reported sending long-range planes—some of them bombers with added armament—from North African desert airdromes in an effort to fight off the Nazi aerial troop-carriers.

Belief that the British could hold the island was expressed by Maj. Gen. T. B. Heywood, chief of the British military mission to the Greeks, who came to Cairo with King George of Greece.

General Heywood said the Germans were finding it difficult to reinforce the troops they had landed and that the British and Dominion troops were showing up well in the hand-to-hand conflict.

Reports reaching here compared the bombing of the island's principal cities to the devastation of Rotterdam when the Germans struck into the Low Countries last spring. Greeks and natives of Crete were said to have escaped heavy casualties, however, partly because of the deep caves they could use as shelters and partly because most of the population of the cities had been moved out in advance.

Axis Claims Naval Rout

British sources took cheer from reports that the British Navy still had been able to prevent all but a possible few German sea-borne reinforcements from reaching the island.

Axis reports declared the British Navy had been driven from waters between Crete and Greece by combined efforts of the Luftwaffe and the Fascist Navy.

'Ad' Men to Serve Democracy

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders at Advertising Federation Convention

They are shown as they took part in a town meeting having as its theme: "How Advertising Can Best Serve Democracy Today." The photo, snapped during rehearsal this morning at the Hotel Statler, Boston, shows (left to right): Harford Powel, Director of Information, Defense Savings Staff, United States Treasury Department; Carle C. Conway, Chairman of the Board, Continental Can Company; George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, Inc. and moderator of America's Town Meeting of the Air, who presided at today's town meeting; Dr. George Gallup, Vice-President of Young & Rubicam, New York, and originator of the Gallup polls; Paul Garrett, Chairman of the Board, Advertising Federation of America, and Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, New York.

Board Seeks to Avert Coal Tieup

By the Associated Press

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board worked throughout Sunday on recommendations for settling a dispute between the United Mine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and southern bituminous operators, but did not complete them. It was indicated the Board's proposals might be ready for submission to the disputants today.

Issuance of the recommendations is the final step for the Board, which announced on Saturday that its mediation efforts had failed to bring the miners and operators into accord.

Board officials, who seek to stave off another work stoppage in the production of fuel essential to defense industries, received assurances from John L. Lewis, Union President, that work would continue at least until the recommendations were completed.

At the center of the dispute is the southern operators' refusal to accept the $7 a day wage to which northern operators have agreed. That wage represented a $1 a day increase in the North. The southern operators, who had been paying $5.60 at the time work stopped on April 1, agreed to a resumption of production early this month with a temporary $1 a day increase pending a final agreement on a contract.

The Mediation Board also watched another threat to defense production, awaiting a reply from a request to C. I. O. United Automobile Workers at Inglewood, Calif., that they refrain from striking against North American Aviation, Inc. That company, employing 11,000 workers, has about $190,000,000 in United States and British orders.

The Union proposes to strike Wednesday unless minimum wages are raised from 50 to 75 cents an hour and other scales, not made public, raised 10 cents.

San Francisco: Officials of local unions, with the exception of machinist locals, followed the precedent set by national officials and asked their members to return to work today at Bay area shipyards. The union officials told the members that the strike of 1,900 American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. machinists was unauthorized and that they should return to their jobs in compliance with a Pacific Coast master agreement signed several weeks ago.

The master agreement provided a wage increase from $1 to $1.12 an hour and reduced overtime pay from double to time and a half. The machinists struck, demanding $1.15 an hour and retention of double time. The 11 affected shipyards employ about 17,000 workers.

Washington: A Senate Committee investigating national defense awaited the appearance of three officials of the machinist unions to testify.

The week end brought settlement of a controversy between 1,000 ore dock workers and four Lake Superior area railroads. Agreement was reached to increase wages from 62½ to 72½ cents an hour. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, representing the dock workers, had asked 75 cents.

Detroit: The Packard Motor Car Co. faced a strike threat as the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O. planned to file statutory five-day strike notice over a 10-cent hourly wage increase demand.

Approximately 3,200 members of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Packard local No. 190 voted at a mass meeting to instruct the international organization to file notice. A walkout at the Packard Company would affect 9,500 employees, if defense work as well as regular automobile production were halted.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.: C. I. O. workers at the Carborundum plant, which manufactures products vital to defense industries, began a strike today union leaders predicted would be "100 per cent effective."

Called by the United Mine Workers' Union of the Chemical Division, which seeks collective bargaining representation, the walkout went into effect at 4 a. m. as night workers completed their shift and started forming picket lines.

One union leader was held by police without charge, but no violence was reported.

Butler, N. J.: The 1,400 employees of the American Hard Rubber Company plant here, from superintendent to office boy, have decided to forego annual vacations this year so that peak production may be maintained on national defense orders.

Employees entitled to one week of vacation, it is reported, will be paid 2 per cent of their annual income and those entitled to two week, 4 per cent, in addition to their regular wages. Elimination of vacations is expected to result in a saving of 54,000 man-hours of production.

Washington—The United States Chamber of Commerce urged management and labor groups in every community to arrange a "moratorium" on strikes and delays to defense production.

Albert W. Hawkes, Chamber President, said in a letter to member organizations that such action would "be of first importance in carrying out our defense preparedness."

He outlined this four-point plan:

1. Calling together immediately representatives of industry management in each locality to select a committee to lay the groundwork for discussion of the Chamber's moratorium plan with labor leaders and workers.

2. Securing the co-operation of both national and local labor leaders in forming labor committees to meet with the management groups.

3. Creation of a "co-operative spirit" on the part of the public to support the activities of the two groups in establishing a moratorium.

4. Working out means for settling all problems concerning wages, hours, conditions and jurisdictional disputes under the moratorium so that production can proceed uninterrupted.

Ravena, Ohio — Construction work was resumed today on the $30,000,000 Ravenna Arsenal after a three-day shutdown caused by an "unauthorized" strike by part of the workmen.

Officials said 10,400 men returned to work. American Federation of Labor agents stood by the gates to prevent the admittance of those they held responsible for the strike, but they declined to say how many men were kept from work. Kenneth Statler, Business Agent for the Hod Carriers Union, said the "un-American" leaders who precipitated the strike would be tried by their unions.

Negotiations were scheduled to begin this afternoon upon demands for a 25-cent increase in the present 65-cent basic wage for the 5,000 common laborers at the arsenal.

Settlement Believed in Sight For Pacific Shipyard Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A naval spokesman's assurance that "we're still taking union workers through the picket lines, and the numbers are increasing," gave indication that the tie-up of San Francisco Bay shipping contracts valued at $655,000,000 soon could be ended.

While it was thought at the beginning of the strike, May 10, it would last only a day or so, the situation at the beginning of the third week indicated a settlement was near.

Many of the strikers apparently wish to work. They need the money. Their patriotism has been appealed to, and they are responding.

Governmental pressure from Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management, from Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and from other sources is having the effect of building up strong public opinion against the strikers.

Indictment of Union

Union leaders such as Mr. Hillman and John P. Frey, head of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recognize that in the fact of a master contract for the entire Pacific Coast, setting wages and hours and barring strikes or lockouts for the period of the wartime emergency, a tremendous indictment of union responsibility is being built up in the strike.

The contention of the San Francisco Lodge 68, International Association of Machinists of the A. F. of L., that it has no contract is considered tenuous here, since the local was bound by the agreement signed by its international officers.

Highlight of the week was the decision of the Navy to "convoy" workers who wished to work into the shipping yards. Unarmed sailors drove the trucks, and no serious incidents occurred.

Olson Efforts Fail

Although the East Bay Union of Machinists, Lodge 1304 of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is also one of the prime movers in the strike, it is the San Francisco A. F. of L. machinists who have received the brunt of criticism. The San Francisco Lodge supposedly was bound by the master plan and in striking repudiated it. The C. I. O. group was bound to the master plan only in sympathy, not legally.

A sidelight of the week was the effort of Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California to address a mass meeting of the strikers and thus achieve a back-to-work movement. Some quarters said it was an effort to make Governor Olson a "hero" for settling the strike. However, his effort failed.

Other recommendations were made that the Government or the Navy take over the operation of the shipyards. It appeared, however, that such recommendations were made without taking into consideration that, although machinists might be forced to the closed plants, they could not be forced to work.

During the week some talk also was heard that the armed forces of the Nation might be utilized to settle the strike. However, there was no disorder, and police of all cities affected seemed in control of the situation.

Strongest criticism of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, which was not a party to the master agreement and which has no contract with the unions because it objects to a closed shop clause, was expressed by Governor Olson. He said the company should have agreed to the master agreement and have given the machinists no excuse to strike.

'Will Sail Ships'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (AP)—West Coast deck officers of the merchant marine gave their voluntary pledge to President Roosevelt yesterday to sail American ships and carry aid for democracies to any port in the world the Government directed.

The pledge was in a letter to the President from Capt. C. F. May, President of the West Coast Local of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, of the American Federation of Labor.

Captain May said, too, that his organization has engaged in an active fight "to rid the American merchant marine of Communists and their Nazi accomplices. We are resolved that they must be cleaned out."

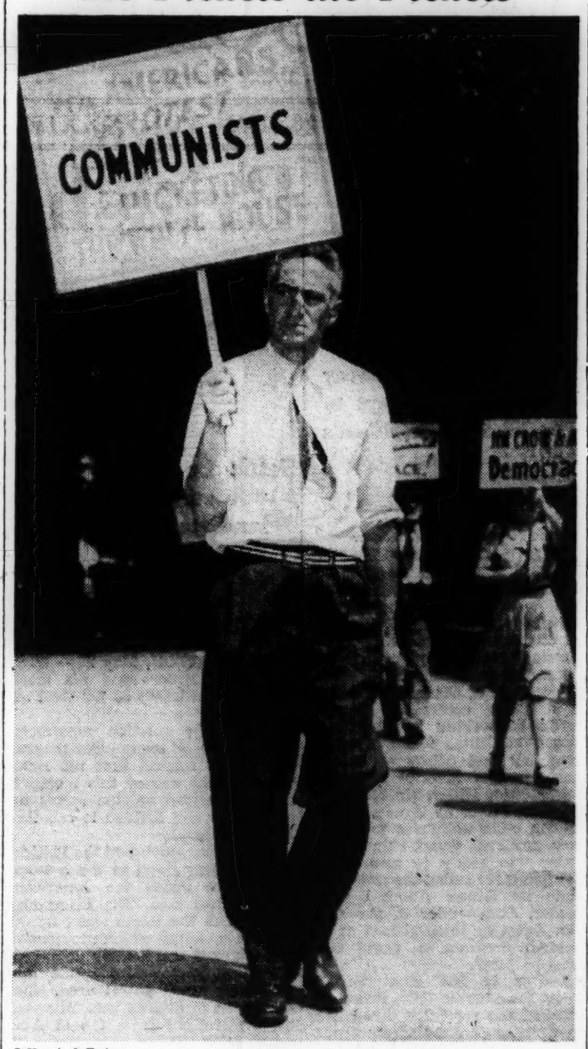
The Union President conceded that ships carrying materials to help defeat the dictatorships may be attacked and lives and cargoes lost, but he declared that "whatever decisions you and the Members of Congress make to safeguard the delivery of our promised aid will be supported by our organization 100 per cent, in order that such aid will reach its intended destination."

Mayors Offer Co-operation In Civilian Defense Plan

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Mayors of several score cities have telegraphed Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, offering co-operation in a national program for protection of the citizens of their communities in any emergency.

Mr. La Guardia's office announced May 24 that he had received similar pledges of co-operation from many organizations and from physicians, nurses, engineers and members of other professions.

He Pickets the Pickets



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One-Man Demonstration in Washington

Abe Tikotsky decided that something ought to be done about the picket line established some days ago in front of the White House by the American Peace Mobilization group. So he formed his own picket line in opposition with himself as the only picket. He's shown here with his placard. It reads "We Americans Protest Communists Picketing the White House."

Willkie Calls Upon Roosevelt To Exert 'Strong Leadership'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—As mail, telegrams and petitions, both interventionist and isolationist, deluged the White House in an unprecedented flow, prominent Americans, led by Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, are today calling upon President Roosevelt to tell the facts and exert a "strong leadership" in his fireside talk tomorrow night.

Mr. Willkie, speaking as China Week observances were brought to a close at Columbus Circle yesterday, voiced the hope that the President's address would be a "forthright, courageous and revealing message" that would "unite America and serve notice on totalitarian rulers that America intends to help stop aggressor powers and totalitarianism."

Meanwhile, support of "strong action, even armed action," was pledged the President in an open letter bearing the signatures of 2,000 Americans from all parts of the Nation released by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding The Allies. Initial signers were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, formerly United States Minister to Norway, and Lewis W. Douglas, Chairman of the Board of the Committee.

"This is no time to quarrel about trivialities when the whole world is on fire," Mr. Willkie declared. "If I am at a fire, I am not going to quarrel with the fire chief, even if I have disagreed with him in the past."

Mr. Willkie said he did not know of anyone who does not wish to keep America out of war, but, he added, "I am much more concerned with keeping war out of America."

"All of us in one form or another are engaged in the same struggle to let the Nations of the world determine the form of Government they wish to have," he said. "The American people overwhelmingly are resolved they are going to maintain the outposts of democracy. If we allow the ring of freedom to shrink, then in the end we will find America has to fight for its existence.

"Within a few hundred miles of us we find that ring shrinking. Americas, I plead with you, stand strong and become united."

Both Mr. Willkie and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who also spoke, asked Americans to aid China as an "outpost of freedom" by giving through the $5,000,000 campaign of United China Relief.

Opposing the Willkie foreign affairs views, isolationist groups brought strong last-minute pressure to bear, urging more telegrams from their supporters, calling upon the President to oppose convoys as a step into actual warfare.

Women United announced that the Nationwide response of women to its May 14 pilgrimage of 800 women to Washington was so encouraging that it would map plans for a much larger pilgrimage at a meeting at the Vanderbilt Hotel here today.

Miss Mary Hillyer, Executive Director of the Keep America Out of War Congress, revealed that her organization had written President Roosevelt suggesting that a timely subject for his fireside chat would be, "The status of the four freedoms in our own country."

A petition opposing convoys signed by 150 members of the staffs of seven colleges and universities in New York, was sent to the White House yesterday.

Firmness Asked

WINCHESTER, Va., May 26 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, called on President Roosevelt last night to "speak with firmness" in his radiocast tomorrow night "to the effect that this Government will not tolerate longer any further interference from any source whatsoever in our own defense efforts and our immediate aid to England."

"It is futile as it is absurd to continue to talk about giving greater and quicker aid to Great Britain unless we are willing to do the things necessary to produce the military equipment Britain so urgently needs," Senator Byrd said. "At the time of her greatest peril, defense strikes in recent months have deprived England of much vitally needed military equipment, and at the same time our own preparations have been measurably delayed."

States Upheld On Trust Law Hit by 'Ascap'

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today, in litigation involving the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, that a State has the power to bar combinations intended to fix prices.

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black delivered unanimous opinions, applying specifically to legislation passed by Nebraska and Florida which was challenged by "Ascap."

Justice Black dismissed attacks on the statutes by "Ascap," holding that the State courts had not passed on many of the detailed provisions of the legislation and that hence the Supreme Court should not act on them at this time.

The decision also upheld another Florida statute requiring registration with the State Comptroller of a list of all music copyrights and imposing a 3 per cent tax on gross license fees.

"We find nothing in the (Federal) copyright laws which purports to grant to copyright owners the privilege of combining in violation of otherwise valid state or federal laws," Justice Black said.

"Long-Recognized Power"

"We are pointed to nothing either in the language of the copyright laws or in the history of their enactment," he added, "to indicate any Congressional purpose to deprive the States, either in whole or in part, of their long-recognized power to regulate combinations in restraint of trade."

The controversy over the legislation grew out of the attempt by "Ascap" to control prices charged for public playing of music produced by members of the organization.

Anti-trust proceedings brought by the Justice Department against "Ascap" were settled recently by a consent decree following a controversy with radiocasting companies over renewal of license fees.

The court also held today that the Federal Government's power to regulate elections includes a State primary to select a nominee for Congress.

Important to Public

Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the 4 to 3 decision, involving a question described by the Department of Justice as of "paramount public importance."

Associate Justices William O. Douglas, Black and Frank Murphy dissented and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes did not participate.

Justice Stone asserted that "we think that the authority of Congress . . . includes the authority to regulate primary elections when, as in this case, they are a step in the exercise by the people of their choice of representatives in Congress."

He explained that this question had not been passed on specifically in any previous decision of the Supreme Court, including litigation involving former Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan.

Heretofore the authority of Congress was generally assumed to be restricted to the regulation of general elections.

Knudsen Urges United Speedup In Defense Industrial Drive

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Word that the United States would build 123 more vitally-needed merchant ships coincided today with increasing public and official concern over the rate of America's national defense and aid-to-Britain program.

Costing approximately $312,000,000, the new construction will be added to the immense shipbuilding program already begun or authorized in an effort to keep American-made goods flowing to British forces throughout the world.

Meanwhile, it is recognized here that, while defense production has risen markedly in certain types of equipment, it has been uneven and that some of the most vital articles of defense are either not yet in production or are being produced in negligible quantities only.

In his first annual report to the country on the Office of Production Management, William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office, warns that while a start has been made and production should increase with every month, "we are not, by any means, satisfied with the progress to date."

Lack of Shipping Facilities

"We need the help of every manufacturer, engineer and production worker to get this industrial machine speeded up to the highest efficiency," Mr. Knudsen declared. "We ask the support of this defense program from every citizen of the United States."

One of the major criticisms now being directed at defense officials is the charge that they failed to foresee the size of the problem facing America, and that, consequently, they are now being forced to revise their plans in the middle of the production battle.

Point is lent to this criticism by today's report from the OPM that while "stockpiles of many raw materials vital to national defense were acquired during the past year . . . the present inadequacy of shipping facilities probably will prevent the accumulation of reserves in the amounts originally planned."

It is pointed out that whereas the shortage of shipping was practically unavoidable, there is little excuse for the serious mistake which was apparently made in estimating the amount of such products as steel and aluminum which the defense effort would consume. The estimates on steel and aluminum drawn up two or three months ago are now believed to fall seriously below future needs and to constitute a grave potential bottleneck.

6,000,000 Workers Enrolled

According to many persons here, the labor side of the defense ledger is brighter than that found in production. This was reflected in the week-end report of Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the OPM in charge of labor.

"In forming what may be called the basic labor reservoir of the nation nearly 6,000,000 workers have been enrolled and graded by skills and by areas," Mr. Hillman said. "Industry has been urged to draw its added labor requirements from this roster of the local rather than indulging in the practice of pirating labor from other defense plants, and thus fostering undue labor migration.

"In developing skills of the types required in defense, the largest vocational training program in the Nation's history is just graduating its millionth trainee. On top of these rudimentary skills must come the more specialized training which can only be applied within the plants. Over 430 representatives of labor and management are now at work under the direction of the Labor Division in 127 industrial cities spreading the training-within-industry program—upon which, in the last analysis, our ability to keep pace with the rising skill-requirements depends," the labor chief declared.

Total of 18.9 Billions

The OPM reports that on May 1, 1941, national defense contracts amounted to $15,200,000,000, with the Army and the Navy accounting for $13,600,000,000 of this and other defense agencies for $1,600,000,000. British orders amounting to $3,700,000,000 gave a total of $18,900,000,000.

Between June, 1940, and May, 1941, cash payments on national defense work amounted to $5,100,000,000. The money went for the following items: naval ships, $621,000,000; aircraft, $605,000,000; ordnance, $501,000,000; stations, bases, and fortifications, $1,104,000,000; industrial facilities, $305,000,000; other materials, equipment and construction, $1,100,000,000; pay rolls, $864,000,000.

"The total present program for national defense expenditures amounts to over $41,000,000,000," the OPM declares. "That is about $310 for every man, woman and child in the United States."

Of the 123 ships contracted for by the Maritime Commission, 85 will form part of the Commission's regular long-range shipbuilding program, while the remaining 38 will be built under the lend-lease program. The new contracts bring to more than 750 the number of merchant ships now under contract with American shipbuilding yards.

U. S. Defense Record After the First Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 24

Here is the statistical picture of one year of American defense effort:

1,625 new industrial establishments costing $2,840,000,000 started and $15,200,000,000 worth of orders placed.

Army expanded from 264,128 to 1,400,000 men, and the Navy and Marine Corps from 178,694 to 242,000.

Airplane deliveries increased almost 400 per cent. (A year ago there were 5,200 warplanes in service. Officials will not disclose the total today, but April deliveries alone amounted to 1,376 military planes.)

The Navy has contracted for 629 ships. Officials assert some deliveries are about a year ahead of schedule.

CBS Begins Series On Pan-America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—As its contribution to the Nation's efforts to promote better relations between the United States and the Central and South American neighbors, the Columbia Broadcasting System began its weekly radiocasts entitled "Calling Pan-America," on May 24. The program is designed to give a picture of the artistic and cultural life of Latin-American countries and is sent out over the coast-to-coast facilities of the Columbia System and through the short-wave facilities of WCAB, Columbia's international station in Philadelphia.

The new series, primarily musical, will originate in a different major capital each Saturday and will feature native music, including folk songs and dances. Prominent public leaders also are to be heard in brief talks. The first radiocast came from Buenos Aires, Argentina, with the co-operation of Radio Belgrano.

Future programs will originate in Havana, Cuba; Bogota, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Mexico, D. F.; Caracas, Venezuela; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and other important capitals. Commentary on the programs will be in English for listeners in this country and in Spanish for auditors in Latin-America.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Welland: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., June 1. (Note change of hour.)

England

London

London (Sixth Church): Church Building, Gwendolen Avenue and Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S. W., 15, 8 p. m., June 19.

Surrey

Richmond: Royalty Cinema, Hill Street, 8 p. m., June 17.

Sussex

Bexhill-on-Sea: Church Edifice, Cantelupe Road, 7 p. m., June 16.

United States

Connecticut

Bridgeport (Second Church): Bassick Junior High School, Fairfield Avenue, 2:30 p. m., June 1.

Kansas

Independence: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Main Streets, 8 p. m., June 6.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

Bangor: Bangor City Hall, 3 p. m., June 1.

Calais: Church Edifice, Germain Street, 3 p. m., June 1.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Main Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., June 6.

Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m., June 5.

Fall River: Woman's Club, 542 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., June 6.

Marblehead: Abbot Hall, Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

Marshfield: Marshfield High School Auditorium, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

Woburn: Unitarian Church, Woburn Center, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 7.

New Jersey

Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, New Milford Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

New York

Harmon-on-Hudson: Pierre Van Cortlandt School, 8 p. m., June 1.

New York (Thirteenth Church): Loew's Theater, Broadway at Eighty-third Street, 10:30 a. m., June 7.

Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 3:15 p. m., June 1.

Oceanside (auspices First Church, Rockville Center): Oceanside Junior High School, Foxhurst Road, 3:30 p. m., June 1.

Potsdam: Civic Center, 8:15 p. m., May 29.

Wisconsin

West Bend: New Grade School Auditorium, South Eighth Avenue and Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., June 1.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, June 1, 15, 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m. WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 1, July 6, Aug. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04 mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WJAX, 930kc, on June 29, Aug. 3.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on June 8, July 13, Aug. 10.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 1, 15, July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 1, July 6.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc, on June 1, July 6, Aug. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 25, June 22.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 1, July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 1, 15, 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on June 1; July 6; Aug. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 1, 15, July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; June 1, 15, 29; July 13, 27; Aug. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on June 15; July 20; Aug. 17.

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Shortwave Radiocast on June 2 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special shortwave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 2, over Station WRUL, Boston, and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

The times, frequencies, wavelengths, and localities for which this special radiocast will be transmitted follow:

5 p. m. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.35mc. (19.5m.)

8 p. m. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, United States and Canada, except West Coast, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.)

11 p. m. For Australia, New Zealand, Far East, West Coast United States and Canada, 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.)

All times are Eastern Daylight Saving. For Pacific Coast time, subtract four hours; for Central Standard Time, subtract two hours; for British summer time, add six hours.

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Valtin Tells Dies Committee How Gestapo Moves in U. S.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Richard Krebs who as Jan Valtin wrote the successful book "Out of the Night" testified before the Dies Committee today regarding Nazi, and to a lesser degree Communist, espionage and penetration in the United States.

Mr. Krebs drew a large crowd of visitors and made one of the best witnesses the Committee has heard. He spoke slowly, with a slight accent, and was rarely at a loss for a word, though he frequently used a German phrase to express his meaning, and then translated it.

He was letter-perfect in the specific details of his testimony giving names, addresses, companies, dates, and locations with an ease and fluency rare in Dies Committee hearings.

He disclosed that prior to the publication of his sensationally successful expose of his own connection in the Russian Gay-Pay-Oo and German secret Gestapo, he had been reduced to working as a manual laborer in New York. There was little evidence of that today, either in his speech, attire, which was smart and faultless in a quiet double-breasted suit, or his appearance, except the big shoulders of the ex-sailor, and the strong blunt-ended fingers showing the marks of hard work.

Every Phase Charted

Mr. Krebs, or Valtin, said he had been in and out of the United States four times and arrived on his latest visit in March, 1938. Then getting into details of the German Gestapo, after brief biographical data, he said the Nazis filled whole buildings with card index files of prominent citizens of foreign countries, including special reference to the United States.

"They charted every item of every phase of life of every foreign country of the world," he said, relating his own experience as a Gestapo informant. At various times he attacked Joseph Curran and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Maritime Workers Union, calling it "Communist," and declaring that if "Goering himself were in charge" it could not more completely play the Nazis' game by strikes and obstructions. Dies Committee members listened sympathetically and only rarely asked critical questions.

Germany sends spies and agents into the United States under the guise of "political refugees," he charged. Men released from concentration camps must agree to make reports to the Gestapo, he said, under pressure of harm to be done to their families back home. Witness said the agents sent to the United States were specifically instructed to take out final citizenship papers so they would be admitted to jobs in key industries in the merchant marine, and other critical points.

He said he knew two Gestapo agents who had been instructed to join seamen's unions in the United States. He named them as Kurt Barlich and August Kasener. He charged that a large part of Nazi espionage "was carried out by trained German seamen on German ships." Every such ship, he said, carried at least one agent who photographed harbor points.

When War Starts

Gestapo agents, he said, checked ship, passenger, and cargo movements, and sometimes used portable shortwave stations. He said that for the Nazis a "war starts when they send their first secret agent across the border of another country on a secret mission."

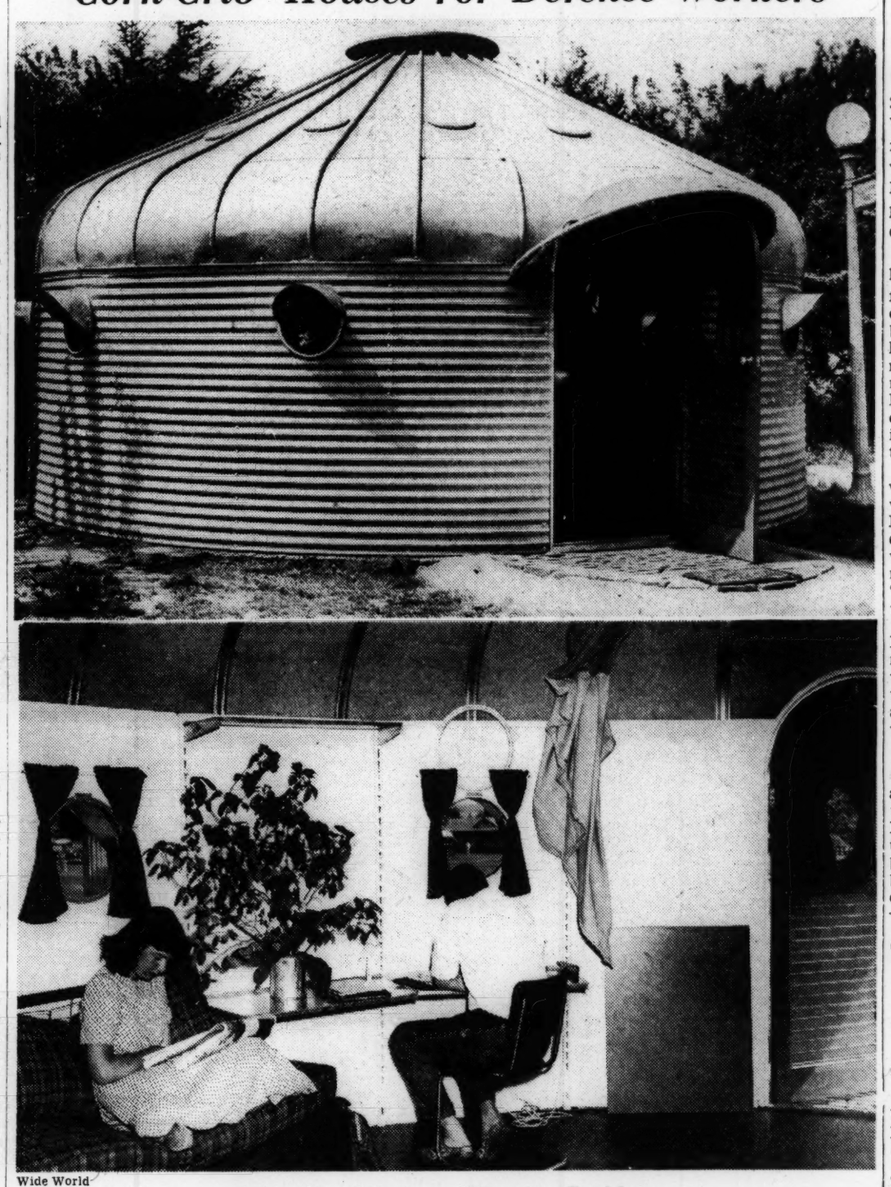
"The idea that a war starts when soldiers start moving is the democratic conception," he said.

Witness cited an item in the New York Times of May 25 dealing with United States Army maneuvers as typical of the kind of thing German agents clipped and sent home. He quoted a former German heard, one Inspector Krauss, as telling him that "lack of discipline of the democratic press is free food for us."

Photographs of military value from magazines like Life and Time were carefully culled, enlarged, and distributed, he said. German interest now centers on the American West Coast, he said, since German strategy expects war between the United States and Japan.

Witness spent much time telling how one Albert Walter, former chief of the Maritime Division of the Russian Comintern was taken into custody by the Germans and "broken," until he became a willing tool for them. He said he believed Mr. Walter is still working for the Gestapo.

'Corn-Crib' Houses for Defense Workers



Wide World

Offered as Solution of Housing Problem

Upper: Prefabricated house of radical design, an evolution of the grain-bin industry. Lower: Interior view of steel house, which is 20 feet in diameter, 12 feet high, and is divided into four rooms by canvas partitions. Twenty panels compose the walls. They are made of corrugated steel, bolted together.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Butler Manufacturing Company plans mass production of prefabricated steel houses to help solve the defense industry housing problem.

Modeled after metal corn cribs which the company already manufactures, the round steel structures are designed to shelter eight persons each, and sell for $50. Each will have 15 plastic skylights for sun rays and 10 portholes for vision and ventilation.

R. Buckminster Fuller, engineer and former Technical Editor of Fortune Magazine, designed the houses.

E. E. Norquist, President of the Butler Company, said his company plants here, in Minneapolis, Minn., and at Galesburg, Ill., could manufacture 1,000 a day if necessary.

Mr. Fuller said the houses could be erected in three days by unskilled labor, sparing skilled workmen for defense industries.

Clubwomen Prove Democracy Fast Acting

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26—The General Federation of Women's Clubs proved once and for all at its Golden Jubilee Convention here the past week that Democracy is not too slow and too ponderous to meet modern-day crises.

In recent years, the Federation has been rather sharply criticized for its deliberative, unwieldy way of putting its support behind "the better things of life." Its critics have compared it unfavorably to more compact organizations with narrower aims like the National League of Women Voters, which can move quickly and effectively in keeping with the tempo of the times.

"Any great body moves slowly," was the way Federation officers would reply to these criticisms. Pointing to the Federation's 15,500 clubs with 2,000,000 members with chief interests varying from music to politics, they would say, "our organization is the only one that sees all of life."

"Unity in diversity" is the Federation motto, adopted at its first meeting 50 years ago. Last week in Atlantic City, unity in thinking came out of diversity in a manner that onlookers agreed was amazing.

Both Viewpoints Presented

The convention opened a week ago without any resolution on aid to democracies before it. Most Federation resolutions are drawn up six months in advance. One backing passage of the lend-lease bill, now a law of the land, was declared by Mrs. Frederick Beggs, International Relations Chairman, to be "inadequate."

In a democratic manner, women from all over the Country listened to spokesmen who would have the United States stand alone in the oncoming battle against Naziism and those who would have it share its defenses with other nations fighting totalitarianism even if it should hasten involvement in war. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, and Senator Claude A. Pepper, of Florida, were billed as opponents at one meeting; Col. William J. Donovan, Presidential adviser, and Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, at another. Actually all had different advice to give the women on the wisest moves for the United States.

From a showing of hands asked by Senator Wheeler one conclusion was evident. American women generally are hoping and praying the United States will not have to go to war. Only one woman in the vast auditorium raised her hand when Senator Wheeler asked, "Do you want the United States to go to war?" On the other hand, women are not for "peace at any price."

The session which finally adopted a new, emergency resolution approving "whatever aid is necessary to nations whose defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States," was as dramatic and earnest as any in the history of any American women's organization. Some women spoke quietly, a few emotionally and one hysterically. Many of them spoke as mothers faced with sacrificing their sons.

"I have four sons," proclaimed Mrs. Guy W. Cheeney, of New York. "I am perfectly willing to do my share. This motion will give the Government a vote of confidence."

"I believe that we should send all aid that is necessary—save one, and that is, our boys should not leave the United States of America," declared Dr. Maria Bertola, of California.

"What kind of a peace do you want?" Miss Alves Long, of St. Louis, their former International Relations Chairman, asked the women. "You can have peace in the penitentiary," she said. They laughed.

"Poland has peace. Do you want that kind of peace? Is peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Our farefathers had what it takes, we have too. We must have peace with freedom and justice—or we will have the other kind."

Deliberate Yet Expeditious

"I am as opposed to war as anyone in this room. But there are some things worse than war," declared Mrs. Thomas H. Grimley, of New Jersey.

The vote on the resolution was a voice vote. It was difficult to ascertain by what majority it passed, but it sounded as if about one-third or one-fourth of the delegates voted "No."

The Federation had acted deliberately yet expeditiously. It had not haggled or wasted time. Through their biggest and most representative organization, they had told their Government what they wanted it to do.

Clubwomen will also tell the Government what they want to do for national defense, rather than waiting for it to tell them, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, newly elected Federation President, indicated at a final meeting here with her Board of Directors, representing the 48 States. Warning clubwomen that if they do not organize for defense they may find themselves conscripted, she said, "if women are not organized they are going to have to take what is handed them." She recommended that groups of women choose county leaders who in turn should select State co-ordinators for training women in aviation groundwork, consumer information and jobs in agriculture annd industry.

40,000,000 Women Set to Aid Defense

By the Associated Press

Atlantic City, May 26

The General Federation of Women's Clubs today established a new department designed to organize "at least 40,000,000 American women" into a national defense campaign.

This new department was set up by the Federation's Committee, with instructions to organize "every group of women in every county of the United States."

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., President of the Federation, said the proposed women's defense organization would be "the mightiest ever witnessed anywhere in the world," and that "when it begins to function Hitler won't dare attack us."

The Federation selected Austin, Texas, as the convention city for 1942.

92 Japanese Ships in Pacific Placed on Britain's Blacklist

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Great Britain tightened up on Japanese shipping in the Pacific today with a warning published in Los Angeles that "all disabilities" would be imposed on 11 large Japanese tankers and 81 smaller craft.

British officials here said this represented an extension of the long standing blacklist of Japanese and other ships which contravened British regulations.

Although such ships face possible seizure, it was indicated the "disabilities" probably would involve only the denial of British port facilities and other measures hampering their operations.

The British were believed to have insufficient naval forces in the Pacific to undertake widespread search and seizure operations.

The denial of port facilities, it was explained here, meant that if any of the blacklisted ships sought to put into Hong Kong or any other British Far Eastern port, they would be refused port and pilot privileges and other obstacles would be put in their way.

Follows Eden Policy

The Los Angeles warning said that "charterers and shippers are advised in their own interests that by reason of contravention of British regulations, the British Government will impose all disabilities in their power on trading of the undermentioned vessels."

In the Atlantic, failure of a neutral ship to obtain a navicert would, the British say, constitute contravention of British regulations. The British, however, have not applied a navicert system in the Pacific.

The new move against Japanese shipping was interpreted as in line with the policy of economic restrictions on Japan which Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, outlined recently.

He told the House of Commons: "We have replied to Japanese complaints of economic restrictions in British territories by saying that while our main objects are to conserve supplies for our war effort and to prevent these supplies from reaching our enemies, we are naturally influenced in deciding our economic policy by the attitude of the Japanese Government toward our interests in China."

The British Consulate in Los Angeles published the warning in an advertisement in a shipping newspaper.

Vice-Consul L. G. Holliday confirmed the warning but said he had no comment.

Japanese Consul Puzzled

Kenji Nakauchi, Japanese Consul, said, "I cannot understand such an action. Why any Japanese ship should be blacklisted by Great Britain, and particularly these 11 ships listed, which are whalers and tankers, is not easily explained."

Shipping men speculated that the action was in reprisal against reported refueling of Nazi raiders in mid-Pacific by Japanese oil tankers.

They pointed out that the tankers and whalers all are equipped with powerful short wave radio apparatus which could be used to inform Tokio of British ship movements.

One of the blacklisted vessels, the 19,310 ton Tonan Maru No. 3, was scheduled to arrive last week. Another, the Gyokuyo Maru, sailed May 22 for Tokyo with 150,000 barrels of oil.

On April 30 the British issued a similar warning to several Spanish and Argentinian vessels, two Turkish boats and one each flying the Peruvian and Panamanian flags. Later the warning was extended to include "all vessels flying the flags of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, which countries now have been declared enemy territory."

The advertisement, in the Commercial News, stated:

"Charterers and shippers are advised in their own interests that by reason of contravention of British regulations, the British Government will impose all disabilities in their power on trading of the undermentioned vessels. . . ."

Livestock of U. S. Likely to Have Big Postwar Call

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Looking forward to postwar demand for purebred dairy cattle as replacements for herds in Europe, leading American experts predict that the next ten years will present dairymen in the United States with the greatest opportunity in livestock breeding history.

"All countries," reports Karl B. Musser, Secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, "will be looking toward the United States as the source of foundation animals."

Offers have already been made by American breeders to help restock the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, held since last summer by the Germans. If the proposal is carried out, they will be paying a sentimental debt to the small Channel islands which furnished the United States with the original stock of two of the world's most famous dairy breeds. A similar plan probably will be followed by breeders of Holstein cattle, since Germany is known to have seized many herds of this famous breed in Holland, where it originated. Because of the larger area involved, however, the problem there may not be as acute as on the Channel islands.

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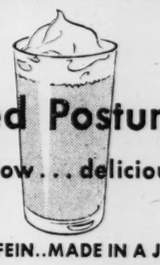
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Architects Lift the Curtain On What Future House Will Be

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE VALLEY Calif.—From the floor of this green valley, surrounded by some of the world's most beautiful natural architecture, comes the word to all Americans that something very different is going to happen to the homes in which they will live. Apparently this change is practically here.

No longer must the American family be fitted somehow into a house which is attractive-looking but inefficient and uncomfortable, members of the American Institute of Architects were told in their convention here. Uses to which a family intends to put a house must be as coolly and methodically calculated as are the plans for a large industrial building.

"The architect must almost live with the prospective home builders, observing their likes and dislikes, their temperaments and daily habits," declared Malcolm R. Stirton, Secretary of the Detroit Chapter of the Institute

"Houses will be regarded as machines for living in," declared Prof. Emil Lorch of the University of Michigan, President of the same chapter.

Lifting the curtain a little higher on what the house of tomorrow will be, Professor Lorch explained that the pace had already been set by the trend in business and industrial architecture. Efficiency is the keynote. The trend in theaters, industrial structures, and commercial blocks will come to the American home, he believes.

Explaining why Americans had been slow to adopt "functional" architecture in their homes, Professor Lorch said that it was because homes are largely planned by women, and he added, "women are conservative. They want to see a thing before they put it into a house they are building."

New materials, new structural uses such as glass bricks, will be in the new American home, and according to Mr. Stirton, each home will be different because each family is different. He described a new movement to train architects how to fit a home around a family. This movement, apparently centered at the University of Michigan, has "discredited the almost universal tendency of home builders to page through countless magazines looking for beautiful exteriors," Mt. Stirton said.

"Students are taught," he went on, "to build designs around the occupants of the home instead of forcing the occupants to adjust themselves to the designs.

"Naturally, homes designed for extensive entertaining would not suit a family that spends a large share of its time reading and studying nor would it appeal to the out-of-door type of family. The new technique recognizes the need of beginning with the floor plan and building the exterior to conform to it."

For those who think thy might not like this "functional" type of home, Mr. Stirton explained that there was nothing new about the idea, but that it had sought expression for centuries, from the times of the ancient Romans.

Although some materials used in building homes are going into the defense program, the architects here were advised not to become disturbed by this trend. New materials and new designs would be developed to meet the need, Clair W. Ditchy, also of Detroit, and acting chairman of the convention, declared.

Bridges Ruling Sought by May 30

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With efforts being made to bring the Federal Government's second deportation proceedings against Harry Renton Bridges to a close by Memorial Day, two months after they began, the past week saw vigorous attempts by the Presiding Examiner, Judge Charles B. Sears, to streamline the case. The rules of relevancy became tighter. The net of materiality was drawn about all testimony.

The week was marked by quarrels between attorneys of both sides, each apparently seeking to provoke the other, a practice which did not please Judge Sears nor amuse the others present. Despite this time-consuming practice, four developments occurred:

1. Judge Sears agreed to admit testimony that Mr. Bridges was a "good trade unionist" only in general and then only to offset general testimony by Government witnesses to the effect that he was not a "good trade unionist, because as a Communist he couldn't be."

2. Testimony in line with this ruling by Dean Wayne L. Morse of the University of Oregon Law School and Pacific Coast arbitrator of disputes between longshoremen and waterfront employers was that Mr. Bridges used every facility at his command to arbitrate disputes before calling strikes, that he never appeared to be advocating the revolutionary overthrow of the Government in calling strikes, and that he had even co-operated with Governmental agencies in preventing strikes.

3. Testimony by Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, Special Assistant to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson in charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, that he believed Mr. Bridges to be "one of the leading Communists in the United States."

4. Attempts of Mrs. Carol King, counsed for Mr. Bridges, to subpoena Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Major Schofield; and Gerard D. Reilly, Solicitor for the Federal Department of Labor, to prove that no alien had been deported for membership in the Industrial Workers of the World since 1920 or for membership in the Marine Workers Industrial Union or the Trade Union Unity League, each supposedly affiliates of the Communist Party, since 1934.

Judge Sears denied the motions in Point 4 on the grounds that he did not have the authority to summon Federal officials, that the points raised in the motions were not issues in the case, and that Major Schofield had appeared as a witness here and was not queried on the issue at the time. Mr. Bridges has admitted that he was a member of the I. W. W. for two months.

Although denied her motions, Mrs. King succeeded in getting the matter into the record and her applications for subpoenas listed for identification.

Principal issue of the week which brought on the quarreling between attorneys was how much testimony that Mr. Bridges was a "good trade unionist" and hence supposedly could not have been a Communist, should be admitted.

Mr. Bridges' attorney argued if they could not introduce testimony to prove Mr. Bridges was a good trade unionists they would be deprived of adequate defense. So seriously did they take the issue that they asked Judge Sears to seek a ruling from Attorney General Jackson. The Presiding Examiner took the responsibility, however, and ruled to eliminate specific details on Mr. Bridges' career and admit only general testimony to contradict general Government testimony.

Dean Morse's remarks are the strongest suport Mr. Bridges has received so far. He also represents one of the few witnesses to appear on the stand whose own record could not be attacked because of a past court or prison experience.

Second witness to support Mr. Bridges as to his trade union activities was Sam Kagel, staff member of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau. He testified that Mr. Bridges always worked for the benefit of union members, sought agreements with employers by amicable means, never advocated a useless strike just to strike, and never engaged in apparent Communist activity.

Major Schofield tetsified that James O'Neil, former publicity man in Mr. Bridges' office for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had told him that he (O'Neil) had seen Mr. Bridges putting dues stamps in his Communist Party membership book. O'Neil who was convicted here for contempt of court for not appearing when subpoenaed denied on the stand that he made such a statement to Major Schofield or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

U. S. Interior Department Problem: Replace North Star as Indian 'Navy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the North Star, that famed vessel which has flown the Stars and Stripes in the Arctic and Antarctic, definitely in the Coast Guard for national defense purposes, the Interior Department is wondering just how to rebuild its Indian "navy."

Since 1932, with time out for trips to Antartica, the North Star has served the Office of Indian Affairs as means of contact with the outside world for Indian Service employees and other Federal representatives in Northwestern Alaska. The ice-breaking facilities of the North Star and its large cargo capacity make it a desirable acquisition to the Coast Guard.

But according to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, these same characteristics will make it difficult to replace it in the hazardous and vital work of maintaining contact with the remote Indian and Eskimo communities and the numerous agencies of national defense in Alaska. And, moreover, the Boxer, the other Indian Service vessel, has a broken propeller, leaving the United States Indian Department without any ship whatsoever.

Because of the peculiar knowledge and skill required to deliver cargoes and passengers in the ports of northern Alaska, few commercial vessels can or will make the trip. For the captain of a ship must watch his opportunity to reach such ports as Point Barrow, the northernmost tip of Alaska, when the Arctic ice floes are blown off shore by a favorable wind, which is usually in late August or early September, and the southerly voyage must begin without delay to avoid danger of being crushed by those same ice floes.

It is a gala day for the Alaskans when a boat docked and generally the Indians stage some merry, native celebrations, for the arrival of that boat marked their only touch with the outside world in many instances.

Cargoes of Indian Service ships usually consist of mail, clothing, reading matter, radios, hundreds of cases of canned foodstuffs and building materials. These supplies must serve for a full year the need of four hundred Indian Service employees who maintain schools, reindeer stations and render other assistance to the 32,000 Eskimos and Indians.

Commissioner Collier hopes they will not have to return to the perilous conditions of the old days, when the Indian Service was compelled to charter whatever sailing schooners were available with frequent loss of freight or a mixup of cargoes or a return of the vessels to Seattle without delivery of their goods, owing to continuous storms and fogs.

On account of mounting defense needs, and the expanded Interior Department services in Alaska, that department is making energetic attempts to provide some kind of transportation to Alaska, even though it may be necessary to depend upon airplanes to transport emergency supplies.

Flights From Newark Announced by American

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., announced it would operate 27 flights daily at reopened Newark airport, beginning June 1.

The schedule will link Newark with Washington, D. C., Boston, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. Late evening flights to Dallas and Fort Worth, via Philadelphia, Washington, Nashville and Memphis, also will be operated.

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Notice of Nomination of Directors

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Law of the State of New York the Board of Directors of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has nominated the following named persons as candidates for election as Directors of said Society:

HENRY M. ALEXANDER, New York, N. Y.
Counsellor-at-Law. Member, Alexander & Keenan.
FRANCIS B. DAVIS, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Chairman of the Board and President, United States Rubber Company.
ROBERT J. DODDS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Counsellor-at-Law. Member, Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay.
FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS, Philadelphia, Pa.
Counsellor-at-Law. Member, Edmonds, Obermayer & Rebmann.
CHARLES R. HOOK, Middletown, Ohio
President, The American Rolling Mill Company.
FREDERICK P. KEPPEL, New York, N. Y.
President, Carnegie Corporation of New York.
RICHARD W. LAWRENCE, New York, N. Y.
President, Bankers Commercial Corporation.
JOHN T. MANSON, New Haven, Conn.
Director, Security Insurance Co. of New Haven.
STERLING MORTON, Chicago, Ill.
Investments.
GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY, New York, N. Y.
Counsellor-at-Law.
JOHN LORD O'BRIAN, Buffalo, N. Y.
Counsellor-at-Law.
THOMAS I. PARKINSON, New York, N. Y.
President of the Society.

A certificate of nomination of the said candidates has been duly filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

The annual election of Directors of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at its Home Office, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., on December 3, 1941, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., and at said election twelve Directors, constituting one Class of the Board of Directors, are to be elected for a term of three years from January 1, 1942. Policyholders whose policies or contracts are in force on the date of the election and have been in force at least one year prior thereto are entitled to vote in person or by proxy or by mail.

ALEXANDER McNEILL, *Secretary.*

May 26, 1941

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Call for Draft in Ulster 'Packed With Dynamite'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—There is no denying that the move to introduce conscription into Ulster is packed with potent Irish dynamite.

Hitherto service in armed forces has been voluntary in the six northern Counties.

This has been extremely irksome to some Ulstermen, than whom there are no more loyal supporters of the British cause.

They have felt themselves forced into a different category from citizens in the rest of the British Isles for the sake of neutral sentiments of the southern Irish, living in the north.

On the other hand Ulster's freedom from conscription has damped down anti-British sentiments in both North and South Ireland, which was so active in the World War.

Eire Careful in Policy

The people of Eire, left alone in their view that the present was isn't their concern, have been ready not to embarrass Britain.

This does not take into account the acute initial embarrassment that Britain is suffering at not having Irish bases.

But the southern Irish refuse to accept personal responsibility for this strategical handicap which they seek to justify by their genuine national desire to remain neutral.

Whatever are the rights and wrongs of Irish neutrality, many Southern Irish people, including Premier de Valera and members of his Government, have been becoming increasingly sympathetic to Britain as the war proceeds.

Admire British Valor

The factors which have thus influenced them are the courage and determination of the British people under bombing, particularly in the heavy attacks on Belfast.

Humanitarian feelings have overruled nationalist sentiments to send Eire's fire services dashing over the border to help quell Belfast blazes started by Nazi bombers.

Moreover, as Britain takes knock after knock at German hands, the Southern Irish find it harder to escape the realization that their neutrality is sand in Britain's war machinery.

Shortage of supplies in their own homes and factories shows how impossible it is to escape embroilment in this war.

Nevertheless, the conscription issue threatens to raise all the old intense nationalist feeling over partition. For partition is the outstanding Anglo-Irish problem which remains unsolved, and to many Irish folk abhorrence at the idea that fellow nationals should be called to the British colors against their will is likely to prove stronger than growing sympathy for Britain.

The view that enforcing conscription in Ulster would be a mistake and that risks would outweigh advantages from the extra man power obtained is held by many Irishmen in Britain, who are whole-hearted supporters of the British cause. Even some Irish critics of Irish neutrality are opposed to conscription in Ulster.

A statement regretting that the British Government is considering conscription in Northern Ireland has just been issued by several Irishmen, including Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, Commander of Britain's Fifth Army during the World War, and Mr. Maurice Healy, one of the British Broadcasting Corporation's most successful speakers in support of the war.

Wide Differences in Views

The influential Manchester Guardian is also strongly advising the Government not to introduce conscription for Ulster.

Opposed to this view is the attitude of the Ulstermen who contend that since they are a majority in their own country they have a right to be brought into line with the rest of the United Kingdom in compulsory service.

This is hardly surprising. The British, and particularly Ulster people, feel bitter over the part Eire has played in the war to date, but the question Prime Minister Churchill and his advisers, together with the Northern Ireland Government, have to decide is whether conscription in Ulster will be to the ultimate advantage of the British war effort or not.

De Valera Calls Conscription Violation of Human Rights

DUBLIN, May 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire denounced today the British proposal to apply conscription to neighboring Northern Ireland as a "grievous attack" on a "fundamental human right."

The Dail Eireann was packed as the Premier rose to make his second objection against the British conscription plan.

He recalled to the Members, who had been called into special session to consider the proposal, that he had protested to the British Government even before the outbreak of war.

"There could be no more grievous attack on any fundamental human right," he told the audience, "than the plan to force an individual to fight by force for a country to which he objected to belong."

Sir John Maffey, British High Commissioner, was present.

"The six Northern Counties are a part of Ireland, have always been a part of Ireland, the inhabitants are Irish and nothing can alter the fact," Mr. de Valera added.

Neutral Stand in War

Eire insists that its Constitution applies to the whole of Ireland, including the six Counties of Northern Ireland, or Ulster, but, pending envisaged union of the so-called national territory, it excludes Northern Ireland from legal jurisdiction of the Dublin Government. Dublin has maintained a neutral stand in the war.

No matter what political and economic changes are in store for the world, the Prime Minister said, the people living in Britain and Ireland "are destined to live as neighbors."

Mr. De Valera said that Eire had refrained from doing anything that might be regarded as "hostile" to Britain, but asserted that if the London Government went ahead with the conscription proposal the people of Britain and Ireland "would be thrown back into their old unhappy relations."

Ulster on Voluntary Basis

From the time Prime Minister Churchill indicated conscription for the six Northern Counties, Mr. de Valera said, he was "sure there was no Irishman in any part of Ireland who did not see at once the magnitude of the issues involved and the danger which lay in the proposals."

Enlistment in the British cause in Northern Ireland heretofore has been on a voluntary basis.

Reports circulating yesterday in London said that it might be necessary to delay the proposed extension of conscription to Ulster because of opposition aroused.

In Belfast, Capital of Northern Ireland, a meeting of 5,000 Nationalists yesterday pledged those present "solemnly to resist conscription by the most effective means at our disposal consonant with the law of God."

Empire Soldiers Join Battle for Freedom

Wide World

Britain's Call for Help Heard in Far Off Places

Top: Prime Minister Winston Churchill watches Australian and New Zealand gunners drilling in England. Center: London bobby welcomes Indian pilots arriving in England to join the Royal Air Force. Lower left: Australians board a troop train at Sydney. Lower right: Members of the Canadian Scottish Regiment make a dramatic picture as they march across Westminster Bridge, London. In background is the House of Parliament with Big Ben tower visible through the slight mist. Photos passed by the British Censor.

Solidarity of British Effort Disclosed by Empire Day Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—With a crucial battle for the British Empire being fought in the Eastern Mediterranean, special significance was attached to Empire Day observances in Britain and throughout Dominion and Colonial lands, which were held over the week end.

London borrowed time from prosecution of the war to stage celebrations which expressed the unity and common purpose of the Empire.

There were entertainments catering mainly to overseas troops now in Britain. A Canadian band gave a special performance in Trafalgar Square. The celebration further marked the concluding day of London's Weapons Week. The metropolis wore an air of gaiety unusual in these grim war times.

Schools, colleges, and youth organizations throughout the Empire in particular marked Empire Day.

It is to youth that a special appeal is made by the British Empire movement in its annual efforts to focus attention on the tremendous significance of this Empire of some 500,000,000 persons which is now fighting for its freedom and its very existence.

Proof of Solidarity

There is nothing which stresses the Empire aspect of the war better than the battles now proceeding in Africa and the Middle East.

A letter just received from Kenya colony in East Africa said: "A never-ending stream of airplanes, tanks, guns, armored cars, transport trucks, and pontoons now follows an equally never-ending stream of fighters of many races, colors, and creeds to different scenes of conflicts.

"Less than a month or two before France surrendered in June of 1940, Britain's African possessions stood virtually unguarded.

"In East Africa there were no more than a battalion or two of the King's African Rifles and a small force of settler soldiers to bar the way against advancing Fascist hordes. Then strange men began to appear in the streets—tall, sun-bronzed men with little red tabs on their shoulder straps. Many of them spoke a language which could not be understood—a guttural language somewhat akin to Dutch—a whispered thrill ran through the territory.

Springboks Are Here

"The Springboks—or Boers of South Africa—are here. Your farmers and your native troops won't have to fight alone.

"The men were the advance guard of thousands which followed. Great troop ships steamed into Coral Harbors of East Africa week after week, their decks packed with these splendid fellows, many of whose fathers had fought against the British 40 years previously. These men were not drafted; the red tabs established that, for the red tab was the mark of a volunteer.

"Then came fierce-looking fellows in high-crowned turbans; black curls. They brought with them mules and mountain guns.

"There came sappers, engineers, Sikhs, Punjabis, Pathans and Rajputs. They are grave, bearded, upright.

"Fighting men of India were lining up. Shipload after shipload of tall ebony-colored men in khaki with green pompons adorning their little round hats steamed down from the Niger and Gold Coast around the Cape of Good Hope into East Africa.

Veteran of Dunkirk

West Africans going east.

"Lastly came the British Tommy. His face and knees were not as brown as the others but he had been in Narvik and Dunkirk.

"Up north, the same process was going on. Great transports were arriving, their rails alive with Empire troops—brawny brothers from New Zealand. These were the Empire's shock troops and included some of the finest infantry in the world.

"These hearty fellows were reared in towns, on sheep ranches, fruit farms, the back blocks and a hundred and one other places where the habit to speak forthrightly is a man's birthright and where individuality and self-reliance are tuned to their highest pitch.

"The Bay of Suez echoed again and again with the lusty 'cooee.' The narrow streets and dim bazaars of Cairo, Egypt, rang, not with bombastic marching songs, but with 'Waltzing Matilda' and 'The Wizard of Oz.'

"Notes from the plaintive flute of India floated across the Libyan Desert at night. The Syces groomed their mules, hissing gently as they brushed their silky sides. Anvils of farriers resounded with metal against metal. Kilted Scots and men of the Royal Armored Corps, too, stood ready to meet the threatened thrust into Egypt. Finally, in support of the British, courageous Poles are fighting far from their winter snows; tough little Frenchmen mingled with coal-black Senegalese sharpshooters, and with Turogs from Free French Equatorial Africa.

Stand With Britain

"All these stand square with Britain because the British Empire is fighting for freedom."

That letter from faraway Kenya is charged with the meaning and inspiration of the British Empire. Deep in their hearts most Englishmen realize something of what the Commonwealth of Nations stands for. But Englishmen are rather unsentimental insofar as Empire celebrations are concerned. They do not compete with the Scots, Welsh and Irish who have a genius for making the most of national days.

A visitor from another country might have been disappointed by the Empire Day program. But more than ever this year, English, Scots, Welsh, Canadians, Australians, South Africans, and visitors here from the Dominions and Colonies see their Empire in a new light shining out against a dark background of Nazi domination, cruelty and racial hatred.

Never has Empire Day had a more significant anniversary. The idea of celebrating Empire Day was started by the Earl of Meath in 1890. Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24, was chosen. The aim of the celebration was stated as: "To be an outward sign of the inner awakening of peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door."

More recently the avowed conviction of the Empire Day movement has been that: "The best step Britons can take toward the realization of peace is so to consolidate and strengthen the Empire that no power or powers, however great, ever shall dare to attack it or treat it with contumely."

In a message about Empire Day celebrations in schools, Lord Bledislow, President of the Empire Day movement, wrote that there can be no other motive than true patriotism and zeal for human welfare in teaching how the British Empire is held together by bonds of kinship, mutual, respect, loyalty to God and King, and undying devotion to liberty.

British to Treat All France As Enemy-Occupied Land

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26 — Britain's answer to the Vichy Government's "co-operation" with Germany is swiftly taking shape in a new radical, three-point policy.

The whole of France, both Occupied and Unoccupied, as well as the French colonies and protectorates, is in effect placed in the category of "German controlled territory" by this drastically altered attitude which the British Government now has been forced to adopt as the result of Vice-Premier Jean Darlan's capitulation to Reichsführer Hitler's demands.

The first point in Britain's new policy will be the extension of a complete blockade to Unoccupied as well as Occupied France, and to France's North African possessions.

French Ship Seized

Its first effects were seen last week when British vessels stopped and confiscated a large tanker carrying oil to Casablanca.

Under the former British policy this ship would have been allowed to proceed with many thousands of tons of oil, but under the revised relations between Britain and Vichy, no material which French "co-operation" would make useful to the Nazis will be allowed to pass through the blockade.

This applies not only to trans-Atlantic commerce but also so far as Britain is able to enforce it to copper, rubber, copra, ground nuts, and other products which have been crossing from Tunis, Morocco, and Algeria to Marseille in large quantities. Much of this undoubtedly has been passing into Axis hands.

Occupation of Syria

The second point in the new policy is the military occupation of Syria by the British.

This is not, up to the present, officially admitted to be Britain's intention, but it is being urged very strongly here.

Thus The Sunday Times writes, "Ideally the best method would be for the Free French to bring over to our side without fighting the French forces in Syria, which at present take orders from Vichy, but if this still hangs fire it is time we marched in. The situation must not be let wait until the Germans have strengthened both their footing and their approaches."

It is emphasized here that Syria never constituted a French colony or possession. It is merely a mandate under the League of Nations, and since the Vichy Government left the League there is a great deal of room for doubt whether the League mandate still holds good.

Aid to Germany

Abundant evidence is in possession of authorities here proving that French authorities in Syria not only put Syrian airports at the disposal of Germans, who have been using them in considerable numbers en route to Iraq, but also sent guns and ammunition to Iraqui rebels.

The third point in the new policy is the most delicate of all. It is the problem raised by use of French industry to manufacture war materials for Germany.

The question is being asked, what is the use of bombing factories at Essen and elsewhere within the Reich if the Nazis are to be allowed to make their tanks and obtain other vital war materials from plants in France?

Accordingly the bombing of certain French factories which are known to be working for the Nazis is now being advocated in British press and is presumably under consideration by the Government.

Propoganda Needs

It is appreciated that before such a step could be taken it would be most important to make clear to the French people by the dropping of leaflets, as well as by radio, that the action is being taken not against France or the French people but against Germans who are the ultimate enemies of the French as well as of the British.

In this connection, the statement just issued here by the De Gaulle headquarters on behalf of the French people assumes particular significance.

Dealing first with Admiral Darlan's speech it says that the French Admiral's declaration "throws no light on the engagements he has undertaken at Berchtesgaden on behalf of the French people; but clearly proves that the French people want no war with Great Britain, no action by the French fleet, and no German interference in the French Colonial Empire.

"Admiral Darlan tried to reassure French public opinion on these main points. He dared not say more, because he knew French public opinion does not want and does not understand active or passive co-operation with the enemy."

Affirming that the Vichy Government is merely Herr Hitler's puppet, the Free French statement then draws this important conclusion:

"We would therefore approve of any action taken by the British Government which would frustrate the plans of the French 'Quislings.' We feel confident that the French Nation would welcome any such actions which the British Government should deem necessary in order to defend our common interests.

"From now on it must be made clear to every Frenchman and to the whole world that Vichy represents German and not French interests and public opinion and that the French people must not be held responsible for the acts committed by the traitors of Vichy."

How Much Co-operation

The whole British press takes the same line in emphasizing that Admiral Darlan's radio apology to the French people merely indicates that he has committeed himself so deeply to co-operation with Herr Hitler that he feared to disclose anything at all of concessions to which he agreed.

The essential point in his speech, it is emphasized here, is that it based the future of France on German victory over Britain and therefore by implication commits the Vichy Government to assist Germany in obtaining this victory. The press here also emphasizes the important implications of this fact for the United States as well as for Britain.

Apart from the French colonies in the western hemisphere, the problem raised by the French colonies on the west coast of Africa is considered to be of utmost seriousness.

Reports continue to reach here of the increasing infiltration in French Morocco and French West Africa by German "tourists" and specialists.

Gravity Stressed

The gravity of this situation is known to have been emphasized to the Government by the Free French experts here, including some who have arrived in this country recently from the French North African possessions.

The importance of taking preventive action is stressed, but the plain fact is that Britain's hands are more than full in the Eastern Mediterranean. Consequently there is the greatest interest here as to whether President Roosevelt will announce some new American move designed to counteract this growing threat to the Americas across the "straits of Dakar."

Weygand Aids Pétain

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 26 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Generalissimo of Allied forces in France and now Commander of French forces in North Africa, has given his approval to the Pétain Government's plan of collaboration with Germany.

"All Frenchmen concerned for the future of continental France as well as the Empire should subscribe unanimously to the principles of the policy of collaboration decided on by the Marshal," he told leading members of the French colony at Fez, French Morocco, yesterday.

Speaking to an audience which included Gen. Auguste Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco, and General La Croux, the local Governor, General Weygand urged his listeners to "follow without hesitation the way mapped out by the venerated chief of the community of Frenchmen."

Harvest Workers Deferred in Draft

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas said May 24 that the Selective Service had advised him that local boards may defer induction of selectees if they are needed on farms during harvest seasons.

The Kansas Senator made inquiries, he said, because of a threatened labor shortage, in his state.

Capt. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., of the Selective Service System headquarters, wrote in reply that a farm laborer eligible for Class I could be placed temporarily in Class II or deferred for 60 days or longer under current regulations. Captain Keesling added that Agriculture Department officials now were completing a survey of areas where farm harvest labor supply may be critical and this information would be sent to all state headquarters.

General Gasser Aids In Civilian Defense

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, former Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, has been recalled from retirement and designated as the War Department's representative in the new office of Civilian Defense.

Serving as an assistant to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, General Gasser will devote his full time to the task of coordinating all home defense efforts of civilians.

General Gasser retired a year ago as Deputy Chief of Staff on reaching the age limit of 64. His home is Tiffin, Ohio.

Mayor La Guardia announced that Herbert Morrison, British Minister of Civilian Defense, had informed him he was sending reports on the experience of the British Government in administering civilian defense.

Inventors Besought To Think of Nation

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The National Inventors Council of the Department of Commerce has asked inventors to bear in mind that almost any new industrial idea is of interest to the Army and Navy.

In a statement, the Council said that "vast numbers of industrial companies, laboratories, engineering firms and inventors are engaged in the task of developing new products and processes for commercial use, but many fail to realize the application that these inventions may have to the needs of the armed services."

Rural Britons Look to Food

LONDON — Scattered British communities are looking to their food supplies in the event of an emergency which would shut up that time-honored rural institution, the village general store.

In South Harting, for example, a widely dispersed rural parish in Sussex, the villagers themselves have become food trustees.

The scheme, organized by the local Women's Voluntary Society, provides that each trustee pay ten shillings into a fund. With the money several hundredweights of non-perishable foodstuffs have been purchased. Among other things the reserve stores include oatmeal, rice, flour, and cocoa, the last item being bought under special permit from the Ministry of Food.

The provisions are split up into ten-shilling lots, which the trustees take to their homes. They hold the food against a time when the village needs it. In that case it would be given back for use by the community as a whole at the rest center canteen.

If in the meantime, however, the stores are in danger of deteriorating, the trustees are asked to use them and replace by an equal quantity of new stuff. Blankets, candles and matches are also being stored.

The villagers have shown themselves very willing to co-operate in the plan. "Everyone who has any storage space has offered it," a W. V. S. official told a reporter.

Other rural areas in Sussex are considering plans for storing such community stocks.

From Norfolk comes the news of steps being taken to make villages in that county self-supporting in the event of an invasion.

The chairman and clerks of parish councils from a wide area met recently at Attleborough to make their arrangements. Each village in the Norfolk scheme is to have its own Food Controller.

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TORONTO

Japanese Rule in Shantung Brings Poverty and Disorder

By David Welle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TSINAN, China — Shantung Province, formerly one of China's richest subdivisions and anciently the home of Confucius, today finds itself plunged into disorder and poverty under Japanese rule.

Conditions within this important North China province only remotely resemble those existing prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Here fighting is still intense, as monthly reports of military engagements with Chinese forces in the Shantung hinterland clearly indicate.

Several hundred engagements take place each month, above 300 during one recent month. Many of the engagements are with small roving bands of guerrillas numbering only 100 men or so. But other engagements are with large Chinese forces consisting of thousands who have never been entirely driven away from the battle area in South Shantung and North Kiangsu.

In its approximately 60,000 square miles of territory, Shantung supports a population exceeding 38,000,000 Chinese—almost one-third as large as the population of the United States. Within its boundaries are to be found some of the most densely populated districts in the world. Other sections are exceedingly mountainous—one reason for continued guerrilla resistance. The Shantung peninsula, jutting out into the Yellow Sea, presents a coast line longer than that of any other Chinese province save Kwangtung, a factor greatly complicating the Japanese naval blockade of the province.

Pre-War Status Gone

Late last year, the Shantung Government sought to evaluate the extent to which the hsien or county governments of the province had returned to pre-war conditions.

The admitted low percentages of "return to pre-war conditions" do not provide much for the Shantung Government to boast about.

Since the investigation was completed, Shantung officials have on more than one occasion bemoaned the fact that land tax collections are still difficult to make. The peasants have been carrying on a tax strike under guerrilla instigation. The success of this measure is further indication of the fact that numerous villages continue to disregard orders from the higher officials of the Japanese-sponsored administration.

Shantung's finances during the past few years have suffered large annual deficits. This has meant that the province has been compelled to rely upon subsidies from the North China Political Council, itself operating on a budget marked by an annual deficit. In pre-war years there was no need for Shantung to resort to such subsidies.

The revenues of the province before the war were about 25,000,000 Chinese dollars per year, or U. S. $1,375,000 at present exchange rates. The past few years, however, have seen Shantung revenues well below this pre-war average. In 1938, when the province was the scene of major military action, the revenues were less than a million dollars, Chinese. The year 1939 saw them increase to 6,000,000 and 1940 to 11,000,000. The budget for the current year envisages revenues of 13,000,000 Chinese dollars. This year, therefore, is expected to produce revenues nominally just over half those collected in pre-war years. Since, however, the purchasing power of the local dollar has fallen to about one-fourth its pre-war level, the actual fall in provincial revenues is even greater.

Revenues Offset

In addition, the annual increase in provincial expenditures more than counters any nominal increases to be noted in revenues. In 1938 provincial expenditures were only 3,000,000 Chinese dollars, but this tripled the following year to 9,000,000 and was further upped to 14,000,000 Chinese dollars last year. This has meant an annual deficit ranging from slightly more than 2,000,000 Chinese dollars in 1938 to 3,000,000 dollars in both 1939 and 1940.

In 1941 expenditures have been announced as 19,000,000 Chinese dollars. Another announcement, limiting expenditures to what it terms "absolutely necessary items," cut the expenditure estimated to 16,300,000 Chinese dollars. Inasmuch as commodity prices have increased, and constant demands for increases in official salaries are heard on every hand, it is not unlikely that even the 19,000,000 Chinese dollars figure may prove too low.

Government finance in North China is high-lighted by the conflicting aims of the various provincial governments, all of them seeking the continuation if not expansion of subsidies from the North China Political Council, and of the latter which seeks curtailment and eventual cessation of the subsidies which help to bring about its own annual deficits. This situation is unsolvable, at least for as long as hostilities continue in North China—and there is little indication of their cessation in the near future.

T'ang Yang-tu's Views

One of the most outspoken Chinese officials in either occupied or unoccupied China today is the present Governor of Shantung province, T'ang Yang-tu. At meetings or over the radio he has fully discussed many of the complicated problems his government faces.

Discussing education in Shantung recently, he bewailed the fact that although Shantung is historically famed as the province of Confucius and of culture and education, the present educational situation in the province is most unsatisfactory. There are more than 4,000,000 children to be educated in Shantung, but only 400,000 are attending schools. For financial reasons, he adds, it is not possible to increase the number of schools. There is a lack of teachers and the salaries paid to them are very small.

Reconstruction in the province cannot be carried out, Governor T'ang also points out, because of the lack of funds. In one address he stated that the river dykes in the province cannot be repaired this year.

Shantung hopes to turn the task of reconstruction over to the North China Political Council, thereby freeing itself of the responsibility. On the other hand, this Council is seeking to increase the provincial shares in reconstruction work—such as road building, river control, etc. Neither has the money for the work.

Police Muddle

The Provincial Police Corps now numbers only 4,000 members—excluding the various county corps. One-fourth of the total is stationed within the capital-controlled Tao of Tsinan, the remainder scattered throughout the remaining nine Tao. As the Governor points out, however, this number is woefully inadequate for such a large province as Shantung. They constantly realize their lack of strength. Governor T'ang disclosed the dilemma faced by the province in this situation: "The provincial police cannot be strengthened because the province lacks the necessary funds. But if they are not strengthened, they will not be able to maintain peace in the interior."

The Governor has on more than one occasion taken note of the very unsatisfactory currency situation within his province: "Only a small quantity of Federal Reserve Bank notes are circulating in the interior. The peasants dare not receive or keep these notes. The Federal Reserve Bank has no branches in the countryside, so that peasants with money have no place to deposit it." Such a statement from one of North China's most important officials suffices to contradict enthusiasts of the Federal Reserve Bank who claim that its note circulation in the hinterland has almost completely displaced the National currency of the Chungking government.

The problem of restoring agricultural production in Shantung has thus far proved beyond the capabilities of its administration. Failure to restore complete peace, the shortage of seeds and farm equipment and other factors have hindered land cultivation, according to the Governor. Farm loans for the planting of crops last year were not made until it was too late for them to be effective.

The record of this one province under its Japanese-sponsored administration, as can well be seen from the foregoing, is hardly an enviable one. Yet in many respects it is superior to that of other North China provinces—which does not speak well for Japan's "New Order" here in North China.

Canada Rolls Out First Heavy Tank for Empire

Wide World

Dominion Intensifying Role as Arsenal for Defense

The tank weighs 25 tons and has a top speed of 20 miles an hour. All of its 14,000 parts except the engine and transmission were manufactured in Canada. The tank was put out by the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal. Members of the Canadian Cabinet and other officials shown are, left to right: D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of the C. P. R.; H. B. Bowen, chief of motor power; Ross McMaster, C. P. R. Director; J. G. Fraser, Assistant Director of Tank Production of the Department of Munitions and Supply; J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense.

Canada Completes Its First Heavy Tank

MONTREAL, May 26 (CP)—The first Canadian-built heavy infantry tank rolled smoothly out of Angus shops May 22, made a few turns in the shipyards and then was inspected by Government and General Staff officials.

Sir Clive Baillieu, head of the British Purchasing Mission in the United States, attended the demonstration with Brig. K. Stuart, Vice-Chief of the General Staff.

"This is a happy event," Munitions Minister C. D. Howe told the men in overalls who crowded around. "Here is the first heavy infantry tank completed and in operation.

"It his been one of the biggest problems that Canadian industry has had to face. Last June we had few plans and not many of the component parts."

He added that for the production of the first tank and those that will follow, Canadian industry had developed armour plate "equal to plate produced anywhere."

Designed for co-operation with infantry in assaults on enemy positions, the tank weighs about 25 tons and has a top speed of about 20 miles an hour.

On one run in the yards between two rows or shop buildings, it hit a speed of about 15, spun about in its own length and rolled back to where the officials were grouped. It made little more noise than a motor truck.

All of the tank's 14,000 parts, except engine and transmission, were manufactured in Canada. Into it went 200 separate pieces of armor plate, requiring 15,000 man-hours to machine and assemble.

The armor of varying thickness protects the tank all over. Probably as sturdy as any part is the power-driving revolving turret-mounting both artillery pieces and machine guns.

The driver's seat is in the machine's front. Steering is done with the help of sighting slits and periscopes.

Greek King Tells of Escape From Nazi 'Chutists in Crete

CAIRO, May 26 (AP)—Barely evading Nazi parachutists who landed virtually in his back yard on embattled Crete, King George II of Greece found temporary haven today in Egypt en route to British territory to re-establish his Government in its third capital in less than five weeks.

The harassed monarch, who told in his own words upon arrival of how narrowly he eluded the first clouds of German sky troops last Tuesday, proclaimed immediately that Greece was determined to fight on.

He did not say where the Government, which had been established at Canea, Crete, since fleeing Athens just ahead of Nazi panzer units April 23, would have its new seat.

[Diplomatic reports in Ankara, Turkey, said King George would fly to Jerusalem and set up the Government in that capital of British-mandated Palestine.]

Several times in his 72-hour trip across Crete, the King threw himself into ditches to escape Nazi fire. Once or twice his party was a target for bullets fired by Greek patrols which apparently mistook them for parachutists in British and Greek uniforms. He slept in a cave with shepherds, sharing their food; crossed a 7,000-foot mountain, and finally reached the island's south coast, on a mule.

Reaches Egypt

A British destroyer then carried the Royal party—which included Premier-War Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos and other members of the Government, British Minister Sir Michael Palairet and his wife, and the British legation staff—to Egypt.

Telling of the journey, King George said:

"One of the main objectives for the German parachute troops (on the first day) was the area around the house where the Premier and I lived. In fact, the first flight of parachutists landed within a few hundred yards of my house and the fight began. . . .

"As the main force of the enemy separated us from our troops, it became imperative for us to withdraw in order to frustrate their plans.

"From Managya and later from Therisson, where we stopped in order to follow the course of battle, it proved impossible for us to keep in touch either with the remaining members of the Government or with the Allied Command. We later discovered military and civil authorities had also tried without success to communicate with us. We therefore pursued our journey toward the mountains.

Military Problems

"After careful examination of the situation thus created, in concert with our responsible advisers, we became convinced our continued presence in Crete would handicap the conduct of military operations.

"We leave Crete for the time being to proceed to British territory, where we have been invited. It is the only course which will enable us to carry out the duties imposed upon us by the interests of our Nation."

Men sent back to King George's house to get his baggage found the house filled with Nazi soldiers.

Several times during the journey, members of the party said, the rearguard of New Zealanders and Greek Gendarmes fired on Nazi parachutists. The party repeatedly witnessed machine-gunning from the air and saw parachutists dropping.

Telling of the last thrilling hours of the trip, Maj. Gen. T. G. Heywood, head of the British Military Mission in Greece, who with Col. J. S. Blunt, British Military Attaché, arranged the Royal escape, related how the King's party and another from the British Legation finally met on the south coast.

"The two parties spent the final day in a sheltered point near the beach, keeping out of sight of numerous German planes passing overhead," General Heywood said.

"After dark, a ship appeared. I signalled with an army torch but the vessel was too far off for me to read the reply signal. There was no way of knowing whether it was an enemy ship or one of ours."

Then, he said, one of the younger diplomats in the party was sent in a caique to find out whose vessel it was, "knowing that if he were captured he would have diplomatic status."

When the caique returned, New Zealanders lined up grimly on the beach with rifles trained on the boat until they heard a friendly voice call out in English. At dawn Friday the party went aboard the destroyer and pulled away for Egypt.

Reports of Iraq Break-Up And Riots Heard in Ankara

ANKARA, Turkey, May 26 (AP)—Reports suggesting that the two-month-old Iraq Government of Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani might be breaking up under the stress of three weeks of fighting against the British circulated today in Ankara.

Simultaneously a telegram to the Turkish Agricultural Bank said 10,000 Arabs had rioted and looted in Basra May 24, endangering $2,000,000 worth of American farm machinery purchased for Turkish co-operatives and awaiting delivery on Basra docks.

There was no immediate indication as to whether the riots were against the Iraq Government or against the British, who claim to have taken the city early in the undeclared war. London said it had no word of the rioting, that the situation was confused.

The wife, son and daughter of the Iraq Premier who has been leading the fight against the British and the family of Iraq Defense Minister Madji Shefket arrived in Ankara and there were reports that Rashid Ali and his Defense Minister had applied for and been granted visas to enter Turkey and were expected soon, perhaps today.

Two Generals Taken

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, May 26 (AP)—A British Army headquarters communiqué today named two Italian generals among the 8,570 troops captured in the Soddu area of Northern Ethiopia.

It said they were General Liberati, commander of the Italian 25th Division, and General Baccari, commander of the 101st Division.

U. S. Official Visits England To Seek Speedier Air Service

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Robert H. Hinckley United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce, arrived today by air to seek better flying services between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Hinckley is expected to go to Ireland soon to welcome a new British flying boat from the United States, then return to England to study all phases of pilot training.

Washington has been reported concerned over long delays in air-mail service between the United States and Britain, which sometimes holds up official mail three weeks from one shore to the other.

The United States Embassy, which has lost mail sent by ship, has been turning more to air mail even for routine communications.

Censorship slows down the air service and the Lisbon bottleneck adds to the delay.

Both nations have been anxious also over passenger service. They have officials on virtually every plane and, even with the highest priority, these often are delayed.

Mr. Hinckley also was expected to consider mail problems of United States commercial interests here and listen to the pleas of private citizens who, lacking priorities, virtually are stranded

Canada's New Budget to Cost The Average Family $91 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 26—That highly theoretical unit, the "average" Canadian family, will find the new Canadian budget costing it $91 a year or, if it owns an automobile, $123. And five-sixths of that will go into the war.

Canada's new budget has made such changes in its economy that it is only now that the imports are being reduced to figures which show that full impact of the war cost on the individual Canadian.

The average Dominion family consists of three members with an income of $1,432 annually. This family escapes the income tax, but has to pay the increased National Defense Tax to the amount of $51.60 a year, this money being taken off its wage or salary cheque weekly or monthly.

If it goes to a movie once a week, the family will pay $7.28 a year in amusement tax. It will pay $3 in sugar tax, $19.20 in sales tax and $10 in tobacco tax. This amounts to $91.08 and does not include taxes on such luxuries as alcoholic beverages, cosmetics or other products now specially taxed for war purposes.

If the family buys a low-priced car this year, and runs it for 10 years, its $2.50 excise tax chargeable to the current budget will be $25. It is calculated that the average family will burn up 218 gallons of gasoline a year and on this will pay $6.54 in the new Federal tax, so that the car-driving family will find the budget costing it $123.62.

These taxes are entirely apart from any collected by the Federal government before the war, from provincial taxes and municipal taxes. The provinces generally levy gasoline taxes and some levy wage taxes, though the latter probably will be abandoned during the war. The municipalities all levy heavy taxes on the family's home.

The reaction to the budget throughout the country, despite its heavy burdens, has been more favorable than most politicians had expected, and has indicated that the people demand bold leadership by their government.

But there also is throughout Canada a visible feeling that the American people need to receive more information about their neighbors' efforts or financial sacrifices in the war.

This feeling was increased by an article in one of the United States' largest publications declaring that the government had been blackmailed by Nazi sympathizers in Quebec—a distortion which would appear humorous, if it were not so serious, to anyone who knows the French-Canadian province and its attitude towards the war.

The Canadian Government, having promised no propaganda in the United States, has been most reserved in dissemination of information that could be called controversial.

So long as the attitude of the United States towards the war was in doubt, and Congress was deliberating on the lease-lend principle, official Canada preferred to have its own attitude and efforts distorted than to incur the suspicion of interference.

There is some indication that this policy is beginning to change and that Canada will release more facts to its neighbors through various media. There certainly will be no propaganda nor any attempt to influence the United States' decision on the issues of war and peace.

This, it is argued, will be to the advantage of both peoples. Canada's war efforts and sacrifices on one hand will surprise many Americans but, on the other, having come to Canada's assistance in a large way, having virtually underwritten this country's programme to win the war, the Americans, it is felt are entitled to understand Canada's war efforts.

Bigger Bombers Urged for U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the Army Air Corps, said in a general press conference May 24 that the giant new Douglas B19 bomber, awaiting its first test flight, has pointed the way to more successful big bomber construction.

"The B19 was a gamble to determine if engineers could build a bigger bomber than the (Boeing) B17," he declared. "We have always preached the need for larger airplanes and construction of the B19 solved the problems of building giant bombers.

"What we need now is a bomber of a size somewhere between the B17 and the B19, which can reach 350 miles per hour, 35,000 feet altitude and have a range of 6,000 miles."

The B19 has a maximum speed of 210 miles per hour and a service ceiling of 22,000 feet. It has a range, however, of 7,750 miles.

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Axis Naval Raid Off Greenland Considered Warning to U. S.

Continued from Page 1

But actually the resisting power of armor plate goes up by geometric, not by arithmetic, progression. Modern armor plate such as the Bismarck possessed, is tougher and better than the 1920 armor plate which the Hood bore. Furthermore, the Hood's armor plate probably had suffered the deterioration which comes with age.

It was speed which should have given the Hood compensation for her thin armor skin. But with her speed gone she was literally no match for a modern battleship. The other important technical puzzle to American naval men here is how the Hood, accompanied by another British battleship got herself into a position where she could be attacked separately by the Bismarck.

If the two English heavy ships had been able to keep together they would theoretically have been able to overwhelm the new German fighter. In other words, naval opinion is inclined to see the explanation of the loss of the Hood in the manoeuvers which preceded the moment of contact rather than in the relative power of the ships. Once the Bismarck succeeded in bringing all its heavy guns to bear on the Hood the English ship had little chance.

The battlecruiser is a type of warship which had almost been discarded by naval designers after the Battle of Jutland. It was intended as an advance scout of the battle line. In a major fleet action there was the idea that a squadron of battlecruisers might by superior speed be able to get ahead of the enemy line and cross in front of it, delivering a raking fire down the entire length of his line while it was engaged with the heavy ships on its flank.

The United States laid down a number of these ships during the World War, but none were completed. Two of them were converted into the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga. The rest were scrapped.

Japan has no such ships, nor has France or Italy. In fact the only remaining battlecruisers today are the British Repulse and Renown, last examples of this type of naval construction to which Britain has clung after it was abandoned by every other naval power.

Loss of the Hood probably settles the last remaining doubts about the value of battlecruisers in the minds of American naval designers. They did give some thought to the type when they first began planning the new American Navy. But it is not likely that they will again.

They want ships which can stand punishment as well as deal it out.

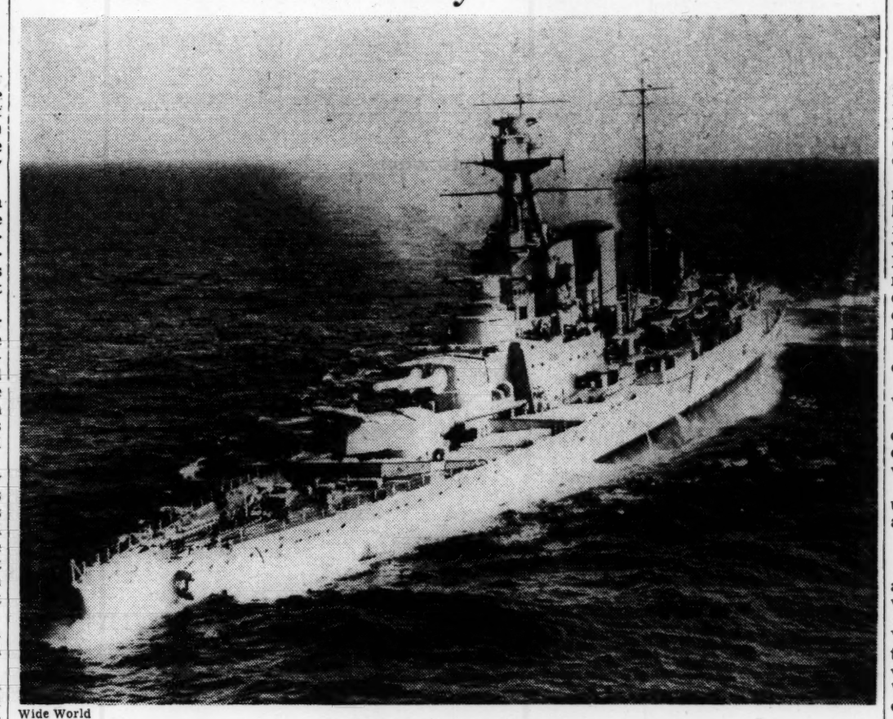
But none of these technical aspects of the loss of the Hood compare in importance with the political implications. Germany knows that it cannot afford to let the gradual extension of American aid to Britain proceed unchallenged. To stand aside to let this happen would be for Germany to let a fatal precedent become established. Germany must at some point challenge the extension of American patrols and other means of safeguarding the delivery of American supplies to Britain. Is this the German challenge?

To Washington it looks very much like it.

Date of Alphabet On New French Note

VICHY (AP)—A new 500-franc note to be issued by the Bank of France will carry the date of the invention of the alphabet, the bank announces. The bill is to be colored mauve, yellow and green. The old 500-franc note, in pale blue on white paper, was the least colorful of French bills.

Pride of British Navy Sunk in Sea Battle



Wide World

Battle Cruiser Hood

Largest warship in the world which was sunk by the German battleship Bismarck in a battle off the coast of Greenland on May 24. The Hood, a battle cruiser, was rated at 42,100 tons and had a speed of 32 knots. She carried a complement of about 1,300 men.

Bismarck Victory Carries Threat for U. S.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sinking of the British battle cruiser Hood somewhere between Iceland and Greenland has brought home with sudden impact the threat which Germany's new surface raiders place not only before the British Navy but also the United States Navy.

The warning has been sounded before in the past. Now—with the knowledge that the Bismarck, possibly the sister ship the Tirpitz, and other units of the Nazi Fleet, are able to pierce the blockade and roam the Atlantic—the reality has to be faced. It must be realized, moreover, that neither Britain nor the United States has many capital ships capable of bringing these German raiders into action on favorable terms.

The destruction of the Hood by the Bismarck again proves that battle cruisers are no match for battleships in a stand-up and knock-down encounter.

Disaster at Jutland

The "unlucky hit" which penetrated the Hood's magazine and blew the ship into bits destroying probably a large percentage of its complement of moret han 1,300, brought home with startling reality the fact that the Hood, with its lighter armament, could not stand up before the improved gunnery of Germany's newest naval ships.

The British experienced similar disaster with their battle cruisers in the aBttle of Jutland when three of them were destroyed by magazine explosions brought about by German shells penetrating their armor at vital places.

Any particular design of ship can carry a certain definite weight which can be devoted to armor, armament, or machinery. The designers allocate this weight as is considered most expedient for the purpose to which the ship is to be used.

When the Hood and two similar vessels were designed in 1916, the projected speed of 32 knots was much more than ever had been attemped in a capital ship, and in order to devote the necessary weight to mechinery while retaining the weight required for a battery of 15-inch guns, a corresponding sacifice in weight of armor had to be made.

As a result, the Hood was built with protection considerably less than is to be found in the Bismarck. This weakness was especially noticeable in the Hood's armored decks which nowhere exceeded five inches.

In 1917, the design of the Hood was altered to include certain protective devices adopted as a result of the aBttle of Jutland, but evidently these changes did not produce the desired results.

Better Armor Protection

The function of a battle cruiser is to use it sexcess speed to head off an enemy battleship or column of battleships, and force them to accept battle under conditions most favorable to the battle cruisers' own battleships, Battle cruisers never were intended deliberate ly to offer battle to a battleship.

In the Battle of Jutland, the correct mission of the battle cruiser was undertaken, but Admiral Beatty5s ships came to grief under the guns of German battle cruisers because the German cruisers possesed better armor protection.

In that battle, the German shell coming down at acute angles, penetrated deck and turret armor and exploded the magazines. The three British battle cruisers which were lost simply disintegrated in stupendous blasts of flame and smoke. A surviving officer of one of them who was stationed in the foretop of his ship afterward stated that one moment all was apparently going well and the next moment he was in the water.

Modern improvements in the engineering installations of men-of-war enabled the Bismarck to attain a speed practically equal to the once exceptional speed of the Hood on a considerably less weight of machinery, thereby not requiring the tremendous sacrifice in weight of armor. The Bismarck is said to have an armor belt at least equal to that of our latest battleship, the Washington.

Little is known of the details of the Hood catastrophe. There is some indication that neither the Hood nor the Bismarck were acting singly although they apparently were unaccompanied at the time contact was made, and a single ship action resulted following which the Bismarck fled.

Despite the designed function of the battle cruiser, it can now be taken for granted that the captain of the Hood, once the Bismarck was sighted in the uncertain weather of northern latitudes, offered battle regardless of his chances of surviving, merely with hope of destroying, or at least disabling, his opponent.

Axis Fliers Claim High Toll Of Mediterranean Warships

BERLIN, May 26 (AP)—German air and Italian naval and air forces combined to sink 11 "enemy" cruisers, eight destroyers, one submarine and five torpedo boats and damaged one battleship and several more cruisers and destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean since last Tuesday, the German High Command claimed today.

In the forays against the British Mediterranean Fleet since the battle started, the Germans said the Luftwaffe accounted for seven of the British cruisers, including some anti-aircraft cruisers, and the Italians destroyed four.

Other German reports said four British freighters fell victim to German air raiders around Britain during the 24 hours up to this forenoon.

Soldiers Admitted Free To Museum at Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Soldiers in uniform will be admitted to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts here free during the regular hours, it was announced by Thomas C. Colt, Jr., director.

Museum officials said they were particularly interested in having those draftees who were artists in civilian life acquainted with the Museum and Virginia's achievements in the arts.

Navy's Atlantic Patrol Inspected by Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau is on the high seas today inspecting the Navy's Atlantic patrol.

Bismarck vs. Hood

By the Associated Press

Although the German battleship Bismarck and the British battle cruiser Hood were equal in most specifications, the Hood's armor was lighter than more modern warships inasmuch as armor protection had been sacrificed for speed and striking power. Other details of the Bismarck and the Hood compared as follows:

	Bismarck	Hood
Completed	1941	1920 (overhauled 1930)
Displacement	35,000 tons	42,100 tons
Speed	Probably 30 knots	32 knots (or less)
Length	792 feet, 4 inches	810 feet
Beam	118 feet	105 feet 2 inches
Draught	26 feet	28 feet 6 inches
Guns	Eight 15-inch Twelve 5.9-inch Sixteen 4.1-inch	Eight 15-inch Twelve 5.5-inch Eight 4-inch Four 3-pounders Five machine-guns 10 Lewis guns
Torpedo tubes	Undisclosed	Four 21-inch
Aircraft	Four	One
Complement	Unknown, probably 1,400	1,341
Armor	(See note below)	12-inch amidships 15-inch turrets 6-inch decks Total weight of armor 13,800 tons.

Armor of the Bismarck is not reported but believed to be at least the equal of that on the earlier German battleship Scharnhorst: 13-inch amidships, 12-inch turrets, 6-inch deck.

British Setbacks Shake Plan of War Strategy

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 26—The full force of the present grave phase of the war has been brought home to Britain with redoubled grimness over the week end with the sinking of the famous battleship Hood.

This heavy loss, combined with repeated stressing by authorities here of the extreme difficulties facing the Navy in its task of preventing German sea-borne troops landing in Crete, with the Nazis now in command of the air, emphasizes the need for reconsideration of Britain's broad war policies.

How is it to make still greater efforts in producing war materials?

Is everyone yet pulling full weight?

Has everything possible been done to prevent the devastating effect of a magazine explosion in warships?

Is the Government and particularly the War Cabinet as effective as it should be?

Prompt Response in Funds

That's the mood of Britain apparent at the week end. That was London's mood in raising £125,000,000 in its War Weapons Week, and that was the mood of the little Surrey village of Ripley which launched its own Weapons Week May 24, with modest, but equally significant goal of £20,000. And that was mood of a stirring speech yesterday by Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M. P., Independent Progressive, over the radio.

"Win in the end" was the keynote of Mr. Bartlett's talk, but there was no complacency in his analysis of the stupendous efforts needed for victory.

There were still many in this country, he said, who looked on war as a private fight and thought they needn't join in. He called on them to see it as their own responsibility when Britain's fighting men, despite their great courage, had to retire before overwhelming pressure of the enemy.

Heavy Blow to Public

Loss of one of the largest and most powerful warships undoubtedly has been a grievous shock to the British people. Particularly distressing are the heavy loss of life of which the Admiralty warned and the manner in which the Hood was sunk.

Moreover the British people had been prepared to expect additional naval losses in the battle for Crete.

Nation-wide sympathy goes out to the bereaved families of the home towns of the Hood, namely, Plymouth and Portsmouth, more especially since those families had already suffered some of the Nazis' most vicious bombings.

The fact that the Hood blew up from its magazines is the subject of critical examination in the newspapers today where it is recalled that other British warships met a similar end in the World War and that the Hood was designed to reduce such danger to a minimum.

Lines Stretched to Limit

As further German successes call on the British to draw once again on their reserves and resolution, the lesson of production strikes home harder than ever. The long thin lines of ships, planes, and tanks protecting the vast empire are seen stretched to the limit.

Withdrawal of fighter aircraft from Crete is interpreted not as a reflection on the High Command but on the shortage of planes and AA guns to protect airdromes, compared with the Nazis' huge air machinery in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Despite some reassuring news of substantial increase in supplies—amounting in case of tanks and guns to a 50 per cent increase in first quarter of 1941 as compared with the last quarter of 1940—a feeling persists in political circles here that a fully effective production strategy under unified central control will not be achieved without still further tightening up or revision of the present War Cabinet.

Small Dynamic Council

Nor is criticism of Cabinet confined to the supply situation.

The view is fairly widely held that existing ministerial setup is too much a one man—Churchill—show.

A small dynamic war council, free of departmental duties, is called for to take bold far-reaching action to meet various urgent problems such as shipping, fire fighting, handling of war news and propaganda, besides deciding how to make the best use of the available man power and raw materials.

Heavy departmental duties of War Cabinet members, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, for instance, are held to detract greatly from their value as advisers on wider war strategy issues.

Many M. P.'s are impatient that Ministers are still handling departmental affairs in the House of Commons, when what Parliament so ardently wants is an honest grappling with problems by leaders with authority to produce speedy Cabinet decisions.

Chided by Lloyd George

Britain's World War leader, Mr. David Lloyd George, has chided Prime Minister Churchill for his prejudice against alteration in the existing machinery and personnel of the War Cabinet.

Calling on his experience of 1914 to 1918 he claimed in a recent Commons debate that no one man could pull Britain through, and urged immediate formation of a "real" War Council.

The demand for a smaller War Cabinet free of departmental duties persists.

Viscount Astor is urging a stronger Cabinet in support of Mr. Churchill. Like Mr. Lloyd George he claimed that the caliber of the present setup compares unfavorably with that of the World War.

Viscountess Astor, backed by the grim bombing experiences in her home town, Plymouth, contends that the British people are discouraged at the handling of the home front situation.

The woman Member of Parliament advocates a man like Lord Trenchard, who is unfettered by political associations and who incidentally was largely responsible for the efficiency of the British Air Force, should be in charge of the home front in the battle of Britain.

Among other M. P.'s pressing for a strengthened War Cabinet are the liberals, Mr. Edgar Granville, and Mr. Percy A. Harris, and a number of Socialists.

Stress on Production

To some extent Mr. Churchill has answered the charge that the War Cabinet Ministers should not at the same time be departmental chiefs by transferring Lord Beaverbrook from the post of Minister of Aircraft Production to be Minister of State.

Lord Beaverbrook is now understood to be responsible for the widest aspect of production, including planes, tanks, and war material generally.

But Lord Beaverbrook's duties have been only vaguely defined, and critics are by no means satisfied that this one Cabinet shift will result in the production strategy which they deem the most vital and urgent need.

In the stirring last words of radio talk last night Mr. Bartlett declared: "Despite all Hitler's successes, that tough obstinate spirit of determination never to be beaten has not diminished in this country of ours."

If only a sufficient stream of supplies is forthcoming that determination must conquer, it is felt here, as much as ever today.

Sopwith Yacht Sunk

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—War action has sunk T. O. M. Sopwith's motor yacht Viva II, which has been part of Britain wartime fleet.

The Viva II in 1937 left Mr. Sopwith's racing sloop Endeavour I alone in the Atlantic to make her way home under sail when the tow parted far off Newport, R. I., in a heavy storm.

The Endeavour, returning to England with the Viva as convoy after Mr. Sopwith's last vain effort to lift the America's Cup from Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, eventually reached safety after much anxiety in England.

The loss of the Viva was described by the Admiralty in a brief Communiqué.

At least two other yachts famous in Trans-Atlantic and Newport pleasure boating history were turned over to the British for wartime service by Americans, and one of them, Vincent Astor's Nourmahal on which President Roosevelt has cruised, mysteriously exploded and sank while serving as a Canadian armed vessel some time ago.

J. P. Morgan's Corsair was still in British service at last reports.

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The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, May 26, 1941

A** 7

A Monday Page

The Gnome Who Liked Pictures

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once upon a time a father and a mother and a little girl named Edith, who lived in a pretty house of which they were very proud. The prettiest room in their pretty house was the parlor. It was exactly as they wanted it to be. There was only one thing about their parlor which troubled them. Every evening when they went to bed it was in perfect order; every morning when they rose, the pictures on the walls were all crooked, hanging this way and that and quite spoiling the gay brightness of the room.

"I can't imagine why those pictures get crooked," Edith's father said.

"Perhaps the hooks are weak," her mother suggested.

So they tried new hooks, and they tried new wires, and they even tried new frames, but the pictures only became crookeder and crookeder.

One summer night, Edith woke up and lay looking about her room which was softly bright with the moonlight which fell through the open windows. It was a very quiet night in July, before the crickets have begun their whirring and chirping. She could not even hear the leaves whispering to each other. But as Edith lay thinking how strange it was to hear nothing at all, she began to notice a very little sound which seemed to come from downstairs. There would be the faintest possible rubbing squeak and then silence and then the rubbing squeak again.

Edith Hunts a Squeak

Edith got out of bed quietly and tiptoed down the moonlit stairs. The door of the parlor stood open, and the sound came from there. Edith tiptoed in. This room, too, was faintly lighted by the moon outside. Everything was in its place, but from the wall came this strange little sound.

Edith looked at the wall. There was a large picture of a highland lady beside a brook on that wall, and the picture was swaying in a peculiar manner. Then Edith saw something running along the top of the frame. In the dim light she thought it was a rat, but when it got to the corner of the picture it did something no rat would do. It hung by its hands and swung a pair of little feet into the air and then pulled itself up to the top of the frame again and dashed back to the opposite corner and swung there again, kicking gaily while the picture tilted and the wire squeaked along the hook.

By this time Edith saw that the creature was a very little man dressed in gray.

"Well, of all things!" she exclaimed.

At hearing her voice the gnome swung himself more gaily than ever and then hanging by one hand turned and observed her.

"Well, of all things!" he repeated. "And what are you doing here? This is my parlor after ten-fifteen unless there's company."

"It is not!" cried Edith. "It belongs to my papa and mama. They own all the things, don't they?"

"Not after ten-fifteen," repeated the little man. "Or we'll put it at eleven if there's company. After that the parlor is mine."

"It isn't!" Edith protested, not knowing quite how to prove it.

"It is!" said the gnome.

"It isn't!" said Edith.

"It is!" said the gnome, and, tired of staying so long in one position, he pulled himself once more to the top of the picture, ran across it as it tilted under his weight, turned a somersault, and in one motion was again hanging by his hands and kicking his neat little feet, while his very black eyes were fixed on Edith's blue ones.

But Edith had had time to think. What is not to be won by force may be won by persuasion.

"Pooh," she said, "that picture's no good. It isn't long enough. Now in the guest room there's one that's called a Yard of Roses. That would be much more fun to play on!"

"Would it?" asked the gnome eagerly, dropping to the floor like a cat. "Show me where it is, that's a good girl."

Handspring Paradise

So Edith leaned down and picked him up and put him on her shoulder and carried him to the second-best guest bedroom. When he saw the picture he was delighted.

"The very thing!" he cried, clapping his hands together. "No, don't help me."

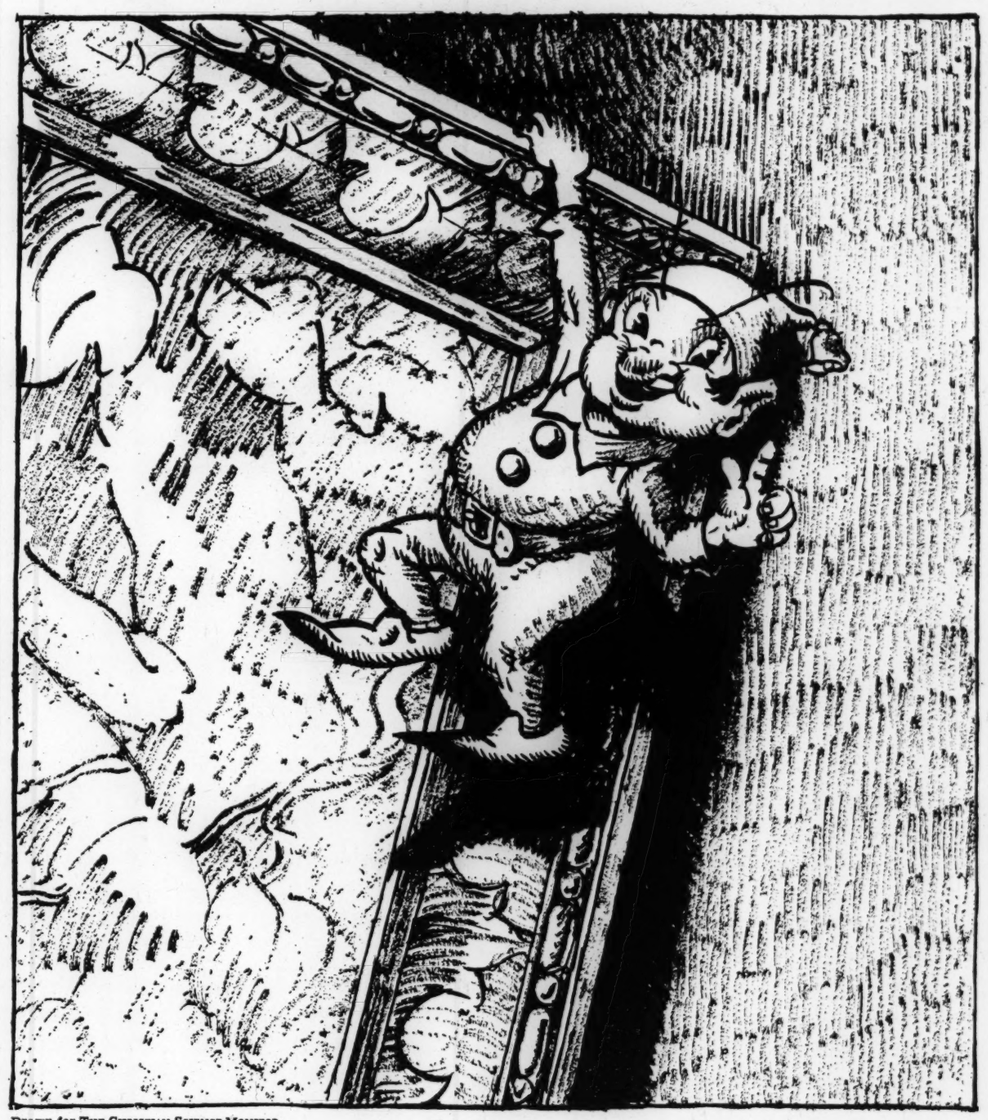
And the little figure swarmed up the bed-post and reached the picture in a flying leap.

"This is a treat," he said to Edith once, after he had turned a series of handsprings the whole length of the frame. "You can have your nasty parlor pictures. I don't want them. This is a picture that is a picture."

Edith watched him for a while and then as she began to yawn and the gnome paid no further attention to her, she went back to bed.

But from then on the pictures in the parlor were always just exactly in their places in the morning. As for the Yard of Roses, no one cared whether that was hanging straight or not for the room was almost never used and people seldom went into it. But sometimes Edith would wake up and hear again that faint squeaking of a wire against a hook and then she would smile to herself and think.

"The picture-gnome is having a good time tonight."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"This is my parlor after ten-fifteen," said the gnome—A drawing by Maurice Day.

Leslie Does Something Big

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Arthur and Leslie were two large wooden figures that stood at attention close to the Box Office in Mr. Thoroughgood's theater. It was only a little theater to which a few children came in the afternoons and their fathers and mothers came in the evenings. As the money they paid for their seats didn't amount to very much, Mr. Thoroughgood decided to use Arthur and Leslie in the entrance instead of real attendants, because, as they were made of wood, he didn't have to pay them any salaries.

When they first came, Arthur always held a card which said, "This Way to the Stalls," and Leslie always held another card which said, "This Way to the Gallery." After thinking it over, Mr. Thoroughgood decided that wasn't quite fair to Leslie, and so he changed the cards about every week.

When there was no one in the theater, Leslie and Arthur talked to each other, for they were great friends.

"Mr. Thoroughgood is the best master any man could have," said Leslie one day, before the theater was open. "He is kindness itself. I wish I could do something for him."

"But you do," said Arthur.

"I mean something really big," said Leslie. "Standing still doesn't amount to much; I couldn't move even if I wanted to, and I can't help smiling either—so those things don't count."

"What do you want to do?" asked Arthur, looking straight ahead as if he were talking to someone else.

"I want to show him how grateful I feel for this handsome uniform, and for the care he takes of me," said Leslie. Just then the charwoman came in to scrub the floor and they had to be quiet.

It was late that night before Mr. Thoroughgood left. Being Saturday he had to balance his accounts, and Arthur and Leslie could hear his fingers tapping on the table inside the Box Office as he added up the columns. Finally he closed the books and put on his hat.

"Good-night, Arthur! Good-night, Leslie!" he said, and went out into the street, locking the doors behind him.

For a few minutes Leslie and Arthur stood quietly looking at the moonlight that fell through the window across the floor. Everything was very still inside the building, everything, that is, save an unusual sound that seemed to come from the stairs, a sissing-swishing sort of sound, most unusual.

"What can that noise be?" said Leslie.

"It sounds like water," said Arthur. "Goodness me—look there!"

Sure enough, across the patch of moonlight ran something shiny.

"What an extraordinary thing!" said Leslie. "I've heard of leaks. This must be one."

"We ought to do something about it. It will ruin the furniture," said Arthur.

"If it goes on it will ruin the whole theater," said Leslie.

"Can you swim?" said Arthur.

"I can float," said Leslie, "but floating won't do much good. We must think of something quickly!"

The water, which was plunging down the stairs, was already quite deep. It swirled round their feet and rose up their legs. It rose and rose until it reached their knees.

Leslie looked at the window close behind him. "If I could only open that window and let it out!" he thought, but his hands would only hold the card on which was written, "This Way to the Gallery!"

He swayed a little with the water, and then an idea came to him.

"I'm moving, I'm moving!" he thought. "If I could move enough, and in the right direction, I could crash myself through the window and give the alarm!"

Arthur was already on his back. He looked very strange floating slowly in a circle and smiling up at the ceiling.

Then a sudden rush of water in an effort to escape beneath the door caught Leslie full on the knees.

"Now for it!" he cried, and with a mighty effort plunged straight through the long window.

A crash, a torrent of water, and there was Leslie, dripping, but triumphant, on the pavement outside.

In a moment a small crowd had collected round him, and in another moment people were hurrying to Mr. Thoroughgood's house, which was close at hand. Happily there was a plumber in the crowd who quickly located the leak and stopped it.

As soon as all the excitement was over and they found themselves quite alone, Arthur told Leslie how much he admired him.

"You did something big," he said, "and you did it splendidly."

Leslie made no reply, but his cheeks glowed with pleasure in the moonlight.

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

Puzzle Fun

In each of the following sentences a well-known breed of dogs is hiding. See if you can find them all.

Hidden Dogs

1. The first question was to define protocol, lien and brief.
2. It was an unusual sight to watch owners training their own horses.
3. For a span, I elect to study the flowers of the veldt.
4. On the new stage set, terrific effects are obtained with aluminum paint.
5. We explored the Po in territory unspoiled by foreign tourists.
6. Surely they wouldn't dare to tallyho under that low bridge.
7. Near the top of Bald Knob, eagles have built their nest.
8. Grandma smiles to think that they now consider calico a chic fabric.
9. Can you tell me, is the Russian pood less or more than fifty pounds?
10. Even in stormy weather, she gives Shep her daily airing.

The answers will be published on the page For Children next Monday.

Here are the answers to the puzzles published on this page last Monday.

Answers to Scramble Tale

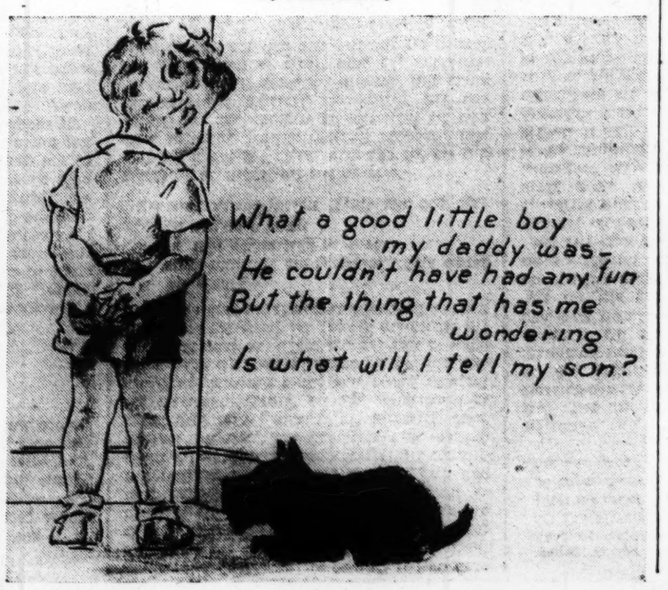
YONKEM—MONKEY
FOLAFUB—BUFFALO
REBAS—BEARS
HEANY—HYENA
YOOTEC—COYOTE
FEARFIG—GIRAFFE
STORCHI—OSTRICH
CLEAM—CAMEL
TEELANPH—ELEPHANT
TEACHEH—CHEETAH

Answer to What Am I?

Dandelions.

Folks Are So Odd

By Paula Hurley



Choice Stories for Spring

Book Reviews

One of the most beautiful picture books appearing this spring is Ann Nolan Clark's "In My Mother's House," with realistic, definitely Indian drawings by Velino Herrera, a distinguished young Indian artist of Santa Fe.

Words and pictures depict the world of the Tewa Indian children of Tesuque pueblo, near Santa Fe. Descriptions of the day-to-day life, as seen through the eyes of five small children, are set down in words of their own, in short, simple sentences, made into a rhythmic beat, and style typical of the Indian way of thinking.

In Tesuque everything centers around the fireplace in the mother's house and from this starting place, "home," this poetic story moves on to the fields, lakes, rivers, animals and people, living together in work and play in an Indian village. We quote the closing lines:

The pueblo,
The people,
And fire,
And fields,
And water,
And land,
And animals—
I string them
together
Like beads.

They make a
chain,
A strong chain,
To hold me
close
To home,
Where I live
In my Mother's
house.

This book is published by the Viking Press, New York. $2.

Out-of-Door Books

Animals know about the seasons, which are just as important to them as they are to us. They too make their plans and adjust their ways of living to the successive changes in weather and climate. From descriptions and pictures you can learn how the small animals of the woods and fields look, and what they do in spring, summer, autumn and winter, in "Animals Through the Year," written and illustrated by Margaret Waring Buck.

Large, clear type and many illustrations in color and black-and-white make this an attractive book to read, and it's good not only in the spring, but for all the year round. This book is published by Rand McNally & Company, Chicago. $2.

What makes us think of spring more than the "full-throated rumbling call of a bullfrog" coming from the weed-grown edges of a quiet pond deep in the big swamp? All winter long, these creatures lie hidden in the soft mud of the ponds, and when the spring sunshine warms the water they awaken from their long sleep and we hear them singing, some high, some low, some soft and sweet and some not so sweet.

A very interesting book, "The Tale of the Bullfrog," by Henry Kane, tells the facts about the natural growth and habits of this creature, from tadpole days up to adulthood. Mr. Kane knows native wild life from close observation and study and writes about it in a fascinating and easy-to-read way, illustrating his story with remarkable photographs and pen-and-ink sketches. This book is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.25.

Another book that takes us out-of-doors, but for a reason other than nature study, is Charles Michael Daugherty's "So Sailors Say," illustrated with drawings by the author. It is a story of Davy's summer at Watch Point. Here he learned about boats and sailing. Best of all, he built his own boat, a racing sloop, under the wise supervision of Chips, an old salt. A good story, directions for sailing, and facts about boat building are all here for boys keen about these things. They will follow Davy's progress from a landlubber to a sailor with interest.

A note in the book gives the name of the designer of the Watch Point's sloops described in the story, and if you are handy with tools and would like to build one you can get full information by writing him and asking about Davy's boat. This book is published by Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2.

Books for Fun

A collection of funny stories to read yourself or for reading aloud in groups at home, school or camp is always a welcome addition to your library. There are 35 selections in "Clever and Foolish Tales," chosen from such far-flung sources as China, India, Finland, Norway, Sweden and many other countries, by Maud Owens Walters, and illustrated by Ted Freed. Clever and funny they all are and they're tales that have made generations of young and old laugh all over the world. This book is published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.

An amusing tale, with clever, humorous pictures by Feodor Rojankovsky is offered to boys and girls and their elders in Marion B. Cothren's adaptation of Algernon Blackwood's story, "The Adventures of Dudley and Gilderoy."

Never were there more amazing nor more comical situations than those which befell Dudley, the King grey parrot, and his great friend Gilderoy, the red-haired cat, when they embarked on a trip which took them on trains, in taxis and upon rooftops. Dudley, perched on Mrs. De Mumbles' befeathered hat, as pictured by the illustrator, is indeed droll. We recommend this original and entertaining book to you—it's different, it's short and it's funny. This book is published by E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. $1.

"Lambert's Bargain," told and pictured by Clare Newberry, author of "Mittens" and other favorites, tells of a small boy's experiences when he bought his sister a birthday present at the pet shop and about what happened later.

The pet shop man said: "Have you seen our special values for this week only?" He hadn't, but after much looking and thinking Lambert bought a laughing hyena, called Henry, for 35 cents. Soon he was leading Henry home. Many amusing things happen after this and you'll have fun reading what his sister Ivy, his mother, and especially Uncle Jasper, thought about Lambert's bargain. This book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $1.

Florence Bethune Sloan

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Pocono Pines
IN THE HEART OF POCONOS
Boys 6-16. 17th year. Alt. 2000'. Screened cabins. 2½ hours from New York and Phila. Happy atmosphere. Experienced counsellors, camp mothers. Moderate fee. Eight weeks. Movies. All sports. Swimming and canoeing on 3-mile lake. Golf and riding special features. Excellent food. Capacity 50 boys. Booklet. We have what readers of The Christian Science Monitor want for their boys.
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Mrs. Wanda G. Calhoun, 5906 Pulaski Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

KAATERSKILL
Pownal, Vermont
Boys 5-19 (Four age groups)
1000 ft. elevation. Varied program of activity. Trips, Riding. Trained Staff. Complete equipment. Rates reasonable. 20th season. Catalog. Kindergarten camp for little tots under camp age. Herbert M. Lorenz, Director, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vermont. Affiliated with Camp Woodland, Londonderry, Vt., for girls. GARDEN ISLAND CAMP (adults) on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

LEELANAU
FOR BOYS
SUMMER CAMP IN 21ST SEASON
CAMP PRINCIPLES ARE CHANGING . . . Why not choose a modern camp tempered with years of experience?
Write for booklet
WILLIAM BEALS, Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan
For boys of The Christian Science Monitor Readers. Guest House under same management.

ABNAKI ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Famous Vt. Camp for Boys 9-19; "learn-by-doing" progressive program; crafts; sports; fullest equipment. Junior, Intermediate, Senior divisions; experienced counselors, teachers and college men. 41st Season. June 28-Aug. 23. $120 season. Booklet.
VERMONT STATE Y. M. C. A.
215 Strong Building, Burlington, Vermont

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

CAMP ELEKTOR
Lake Tedyuskung, Hawley, Pa.
For boys and girls 6-14. All camp activities. Fun and progress for everyone without over-regimentation. Moderate Rates.
Mrs. Maude Clarke, Director.
Principal of Elektor Academy.
Jamaica, L. I., New York.
Rep. 9-4792
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

LEDGEMERE KIDDIE - KAMP
A Country Home Camp for Six Little Children Boys and Girls, Three to Six
Salt water bathing, swimming instruction, sun baths, nature-lore, folk dancing, dramatics, ample rest, constant supervision. Enrollment by week, month or season.
Write MRS. FRANCES P. YORK
Box 5, R. F. D. 1 SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
in the Northwoods on Lake Michigan. Strong outdoor living. Hours in the saddle and on the trail. Land and Water sports. Dramatics. Dancing. Crafts. Skilled, sympathetic leadership. Girls 7-18. Booklet. MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER. Maple City, Michigan. For girls from Homes of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

HOLIDAY CAMP
for Girls
at Hackensack, Minn., in the Beautiful North Minnesota Woods
CANOEING • TENNIS • ARTS & CRAFTS
SAILING & RIDING • SWIMMING • TRIPS
Mrs. Geo. Beaverson • Miss Mary V. Farnum
5160 Luverne Ave., Mpls. Representative. Re. 2361, 1508 Oak Ave. Evanston, Ill.

TEELA-WOOKET
The Horseback Camps in Green Mts. of Vermont. A glorious summer of riding, sports, adventure! Beginners' mounts, show horses, hunters, jumpers. Water sports, golf, archery. Attractive new rates and no extras. Catalog. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 24 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

T-LEDGE
"Camping at Its Best"
ORR ISLAND, MAINE
Joyous fun and adventure. Sailing and cruises. Our own stable of fine saddle horses. Outdoor theatre. Dancing. Crafts. Tennis. Lasting friendships. Happy atmosphere. Trips. Tutoring. Counselor Training. Ask for Booklet.
Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box 551, South Portland, Me.

VEBYNIN
Camp for girls, 160 acres bordering Dodge Pond, LEMPSTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE. Every cabin in the sunshine; airy, cool hillside location. Varied program—usual as well as unusual activities. Daily choral reading of the Bible. $175 ten weeks. Riding extra. H. E. KOCH, Director 282 Lawrence Rd., Medford, Mass.

The Home Forum

Farewell to the Desert

SPRING STAYED LATE this year. Even after Easter, the snowy mantles on San Jacinto and San Gorgonio extended down their slopes, as one might say, well below their knees. The infrequent desert streams were full of water from the melting drifts on upland levels. The nights continued cold beyond their accustomed season.

The sand verbena came and went; the rare desert lilies, shooting up from bulbs that lay not inches, but feet, below the surface, blossomed and were gone; several dozen other varieties of wild flowers, nurtured by the winter's excessive rains, bloomed in unusual profusion, and then yielded to the sun's increasing warmth.

When the paloverde trees ceased to be spots of green on the arid landscape, and became mounds of gold, smothered in their own blossoming, we knew that summer was on the threshold. Yet we lingered on.

* * *

We are not of those who leave the desert early, nor with alacrity. The fashionable visitors who come after Christmas, and leave before Easter, often miss the best part of the desert spectacle. The big hotel at the edge of the mesa always closes in mid-April; but the remainder of April, and often May as well, appeal more strongly to the seasoned desert dweller than the winter months. It is only then that one gets a taste of real desert heat.

In any case, the best part of a desert season comes after the "season" is officially closed. When the winter visitors are gone, one feels more intimately the true character of desert life. The ranchers, digging in for the summer's heat, revert more truly to type, no longer self-conscious in the presence of the "dudes." As they glimpse long, hot, secluded months ahead, their hospitality becomes even more expansive. Their natural simplicity of character, their overflowing kindness, is even more abundant.

* * *

Even the animals are different. When the crowds have gone, the coyotes make their presence more closely felt; they howl at night from ridges nearer to the plain. The roadrunners reappear; these timid desert fowl who have hidden themselves away from the highways since the autumn now run more boldly across the road, or along it, being no longer hindered by motor caravans, but only occasionally sighted by an infrequent driver.

The kangaroo rats venture more bravely from their holes and scurry across the sand from burrow to burrow; these little fawn-colored creatures look almost white in the moonlight as they sit up on their long hind legs, their short forelegs held in front of them like hands, their long tails with bushy tassels on the end trailing far behind them.

The side-winder, shunning the heat of midday sun, ventures from his hole at night to lie in the warm sand, and to hunt. Watch out for him if you walk on the desert after dark, and listen for his warning rattle.

* * *

Cottages are closed. The Club is deserted. Gardens are in disarray, for it is futile to attempt to keep them green throughout the summer. Grass and flowers are abandoned to the sun, to be freshly replanted in the autumn. Only the date- and grapefruit-gardens remain green, and will be kept so through the summer's heat by careful irrigation. Night after night the ditches among the palms and citrus trees will be filled with water, in order that next season's fruit may be sweet and juicy.

The horses that the "dudes" have ridden all winter are being taken up into the mountains. There they will have grassy meadows, long after all fodder has been burned from this desert floor. There they will drink from cooling streams, after all springs have dried at this low level. They will roam the range, and their coats will grow shaggy and matted with burrs until the summer is past; when they are brought down again, and clipped and groomed to serve as mounts for opera stars and industrial magnates on holiday, next winter.

The crossroads store is being boarded up. Its owner goes into the mountains, prospecting, every summer. In the ranchers' houses, and the houses in the town, coolers are being installed. The cruder ones consist of big perforated metal boxes filled with excelsior; water is kept trickling through them and a fan sucks the moist air, cooled by evaporation, into the house through a window. There are smaller coolers of this type that are fitted into the window of a car, to make driving across the desert more comfortable when the temperature soars far above the hundred mark.

* * *

The burning intensity of each day's heat grows greater. It has a knife-like quality. It is a hot blade that sweeps across the plain. Men can live through it. Many of them do, year after year. But many seek refuge from its ardent, consuming fierceness.

At last the day arrives when we must go. We have packed, after dark, and are up to start at sunrise. The cool freshness of the night is still about us; but over the jagged range to eastward a copper disk is rising, and even its first rays are weighted with authority.

We roll across the mesa in the glory of a faultless sunrise. We turn and wave farewell to the mountains that have sheltered us throughout the winter. Yet it is not farewell. It is only *au revoir*. For he who has once lived in the desert cannot well forsake it. We shall be back another time, to drink in its vast spaciousness, its calm immensity.

SONYA MICHELL MILLER

Advice in a Garden

Ah, but look softly, I say:
don't stare, or glare,
or even, for the moment, too much care
what you may find:
just softly look—
not as if scouring a book
(that way you know),
and not as if all in sight
must point by point
be brought to your feet
like birds
shot down in flight.

Perhaps I would have you close your eyes,
go quite blind
here, where we stand;
and, in the dark,
open for once that denied, unrelied-upon
heart.
Do you see what I mean?
(These are the things one can never say,
very well, in words.)
You are so wise,
so wise, my friend, in seizing
the part—
gunning your way
from pole to pole:
softly, I think, and differently,
must you look for the whole.

DORIS PEEL

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

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Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

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By Courtesy of the Mortimer Brandt Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLOWERS IN A GLASS": *A Painting by Ambrosius Brueghel*

OF LATE, many of the lesser-known Flemish and Dutch artists have been brought to light. Their pictures disclose a quality of skill which ranks with the high standard of handicraft that prevailed in their day, and we are the richer for having an opportunity to rediscover them and to enjoy them anew.

Ambrosius Brueghel (1617-1675) came of artistic kin. He was the son of Jan Brueghel and studied with Jan Brueghel and David Teniers. Jan Brueghel was the son of the great Flemish master, Pieter Brueghel, known for his zestful handling and earthy realism in recording the peasant life of Flanders.

This floral portrait by Ambrosius is a characteristic piece considered suitable for home decoration. It was painted lovingly and painstakingly so that each blossom is presented most typically. The picture is executed on copper.

D. A.

Surprises and Mysteries In a Book-Shop

THE PROPER SORT of book-shop is on a side street. It has to be; rents elsewhere are too high for the modest bookseller. The great whales of his profession, those who minister to the criminally rich, may exist on the main streets. The streets which you remember with affection, the streets which attract when first you discover them and linger pleasantly in your mind, are always side streets. The Kalverstraat, in Amsterdam, is the great type—and you can shake hands across it, from sidewalk to sidewalk. Are there any book-shops on it? I forgot to look. Somebody tells me that there is a narrow street near the Mitre in Oxford, and that it is equipped with a book-shop. . . .

The shop ought to be high and rambling, though it need not be large. There are not so many interesting books in the world. Big book-shops are full of plugs. But it should be packed with books, up to the high ceiling, and there should be dim corners in it, and unexpected turnings and out-of-the-way shelves, so that there may be surprises, and arcana, and mysteries. You must not be able to comb the place at your first visit. You should leave with the intention of coming back, and having another squint at the top shelves, or at some recess which the light did not reach on the rainy day when you first came.

There should be one or two (one is best) unobtrusive clerks,—or better, the dealer himself, as he has the right to reduce prices—and a few (a very few) well-behaved customers, who keep out of your way. . . .

A dim recollection comes to me of a shop in London, near St. Paul's, which had room for exactly one customer at a time. It was a little gem of a shop, not much larger than a sentry-box, but with its walls lined with books to eight feet above the floor. I was a little embarrassed, however, by the presence of the First Lord of the Treasury, or at least the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Such, from his dress, his dignified countenance, and his deportment, I imagined the frock-coated gentleman to be. He remained seated, and in the half-light I stumbled over his feet. After courteously acknowledging my apologies, he inquired if he could serve me. He was the proprietor!

The embarrassment was all on my side when, a few moments later, I placed eighteenpence in his palm in return for a small book. —From "Book Shops," in "Books in Black or Red," by EDMUND LESTER PEARSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

דאָם וואכען און ליבען

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

הארץ און צונג, כדי קיין שום שלעכטס זאָל נים אריינקומען אין זיין הארצען.

דער וואָס הוט אָפּ זייניע געדאנקען און איז אלע מאָל ליבהערציג, פערליערט זיין נייגונג צו זעלבסט-ליבע, זעלבסט-רחמנות, און זעלבסט-גערעכטיגקייט צאָרן. קען מען כסדר קעמפען קעגען קריסטוס, צו אזא קריסטוס איז נישטאָ צו נים, און אין דער זעלבער צייט וועלען מענשען וואָס האָבען אים ליב האָבען. דאָס איז דער ענין מיט דער קריסטשען ליבע, וואָס איז אזוי פיל מער ווי מער אויסצומעקען. דאָס איז דער ענין מיט דער ליבע, וואָס איז אזוי פיל מער ווי מער אויסצומעקען פון אונדזערע ווערטער, ווי מען האָט עס אויסגעלייגט אין דער ווערטער-בוך. דער ענין מיט דער ליבע איז אז מען זאָל זיך נים נאָר נים האָסען, נאָר אויך ליבען אלע מענשען, אויך יענע וואָס האָבען אונדז פאַרפאָלגט, אונדז פאַרשפּאָט, אונדז פאַרשפּאָט, אונדז פאַרשפּאָ

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1941

'Ad' Woman Gives Talk On Confidence

Helen M. Slator tells the Public Utilities Advertising group of present advertising needs.

The first job that advertising has in these crucial times is to restore the public's confidence in it, Miss Helen M. Slator told the Public Utilities Advertising Association this morning.

Speaking at this meeting, which was one of several taking place at the annual five-day convention of the Advertising Federation of America which opened yesterday at the Hotel Statler, Miss Slator declared that "we must build up a belief in advertising among consumers. That's our first job as advertising people."

Miss Slator is Director of Consumer Relations of Francis H. Leggett & Company and secretary of Advisory Committee on Wholesale Distribution to the National Defense Advisory Commission. She enphasized the responsibility of the advertising business in this present emergency.

"We cannot afford to permit any mud slinging at the advertising business," she stated, "because advertising is needed in defense. It is our duty to build up a belief in advertising right now, if only for one reason, that it is vitally necessary for the American people to believe what advertising tells them. We need advertising to sell bonds, to recruit, to raise funds for Red Cross, U. S. O., and other necessary defense measures."

Other speakers at this meeting were: Harold J. Rowe, President, P. U. A. A.; Philip J. McAteer, chairman convention committe, Ad Club of Boston; J. H. Lide, Assistant Advertising Manager, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; Al C. Joy, Advertising and Publicity Manager, Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

The increasingly wide role played by women in advertising was portrayed in the lineup of feminine advertising executives who opened the A. F. A. convention with a branch meeting at the Hotel Statler yesterday.

Mercedes J. Hurst, of Chicago, vice-president of the Federation, presided.

Ellen Hess, editor of Tide Magazine, urged the advertising profession to have "an understanding heart," adding her plea "for the kind of thinking which deals with a suddenly slammed door by looking for another door; and, if no door is to be found, for a window.

Only thus can we keep our business alive and well-nourished," Miss Hess added.

"Our primary object," she said, "is not to sell the greatest possible quantity of consumer goods at the lowest possible cost, but to produce the greatest amount of weapons of war in the shortest possible time.

Emphasizing the value of service being rendered to the nation by advertising women, Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, New York City, told the gathering that "there are 1,500 women affiliated in Women's Clubs in the Advertising Federation of America."

Add those women belonging to the Pacific Coast Clubs, she said, and "you have anywhere between 2,000 and 2,500."

It hasn't been long since women were regarded as something of a nuisance, not to say a misfit, in the advertising field," Mrs. Richardson continued. "Advertising was distinctly a man's job. But, think what we have done in these few years."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 57 degrees; moderate west and southwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Tuesday, scattered showers Tuesday and in north portion tonight; slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with scattered showers tonight and Tuesday; no important temperature change.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight, Tuesday fair, slightly warmer, except partly cloudy with scattered showers in the Berkshires.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate fresh west and southwest winds tonight and Tuesday; fair weather, except broken clouds with occasional light showers along Maine coast tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	68	New Orleans	73	90
Chicago	62	..	New York	61	72
Denver	55	79	Philadelphia	59	73
Los Angeles	63	81	St. Louis	64	83
Miami	..	83	San Francisco	56	64
Minneapolis	72	84	Washington	59	..

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 26
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:33 p. m., 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:38 p. m.

Consumer's Aid

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Helen M. Slator

Director of Consumer Relations of the Francis H. Leggett & Company, one of the speakers at the Public Utilities Advertising Association meeting today at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America at the Hotel Statler. Miss Slator is also secretary of the Advisory Committee on Wholesale Distribution to the National Defense Advisory Commission.

'Ad' Men Hear Plea for U. S. Defense Work

Continued from Page 1

paredness program" by maintaining public morale and lending its experts to aid the Government.

The President's counsel to the advertisers, as it turned out, was the main theme of Mr. Garrett's speech. In it he brought up the controversial question of whether or not the Nation, in the months or even years ahead, may expect to conduct its "business as usual" notwithstanding the defense program.

Challenging economists within and without the Government who believe that business cannot go on as usual, Mr. Garrett said:

"You have heard it said "we do not want business as usual. No, we need something better and more vigorous than that. We need business as un-usual— in lines and places where it does not interfere with defense."

Mr. Garrett said that in his view consumer demand at the present time should be stimulated along all lines "except in those clear cases where defense would suffer loss of a particular material or service." The more nondefense business obtained, he added, the more the national economy is strengthened to meet the burdens of defense.

Speaking of advertising's job of seeking to preserve the freedom of the market place—which, he said, includes the right to advertise—Mr. Garrett pointed out that in dictator countries of Europe, "business has lost its right to interpretation."

Freedom of business to speak out is vital to advertising, the speaker stressed, and essential to the freedom of the market place. The peoples of Germany, Russia, and Italy having lost that freedom, advertising in those countries "does not exist as we know it," Mr. Garrett declared.

Freedom of Choice

The speaker said that freedom of choice—through widespread advertising—had been as important a factor in creating the many products and conveniences common to America as the process of production. Indeed, he went on, freedom of choice in the market place has induced the competition which has resulted in the Nation's progress.

Mr. Garrett found, consequently, that freedom of choice and freedom of the market place is a basic element of the national economy and must be preserved at all costs.

Mr. Garrett's reference to the part which advertising may play in the defense program was supported by action in the report of one of the Federation's committees this morning. That was the report of the Committee on National Defense in which Col. Gilbert Hodges advised the Federation, for the committee, that advertisers have been working with the Government on campaign posters for Selective Service and that this form of advertising would be extended.

Christadelphians Back Objectors

Three Elders of the sect known as Christadelphians appeared before Judge Frederic H. Chase, hearing officer, at the Federal Building this morning in behalf of a sect member who pleaded conscientious objections to physical combat.

The Elders pleaded that their beliefs had been recognized by the Federal Government as far back as the Civil War.

The young man who had been drafted said he was willing to serve in non-combatant capacity.

Judge Chase took the case under advisement for report to the Board of Draft Appeals.

How Birds Find Way In Migrating

The Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., making study to determine answer to question.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

How birds unerringly find their way over endless miles of land and water has long been an interesting puzzle to man. Many New Englanders have had opportunity to see the most spectacular flier of all when the Arctic tern has occasionally dropped by on his 2200-mile round trip flight from Alaska to the Antarctic. At the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station experiments are being carried on to determine conclusively if birds have a true direction sense devoid of all deference to the earth's surface. Homing pigeons will be released simultaneously from airplanes above and below the clouds and comparative data will be kept on their performance.

* * *

Boston, home of the bean and the cod, is also the cradle of American individualism and individualism still exists in Boston. Sometimes it takes very unusual forms. A friend of ours was walking along the Fenway the other day when many apartment dwellers were out with their dogs. She happened upon a quaintly dressed little lady with a perky little animal on a leash trotting along behind.

The animal was a guinea pig.

* * *

"Why be such strangers?" That's the sum and substance of the query put to the Moxie Company last week by the Boston Fire Department. Someone, digging through the fire records of the city, discovered that this company had not had a single fire loss in all the 57 years it had been in business. The matter was brought to the attention of Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly. And he deemed it worthy of special recognition. Result: He called upon Frank Archer, President and General Manager of the Moxie Company, and presented him with a suitably engraved plaque.

* * *

Although the United States Government no longer recognizes prohibition, it advocates temperance. Youth of the nation who are being trained at the Federal Maritime Service School on Gallop's Island, Boston harbor, to become radio operators and cooks aboard the expanding American merchant marine, read in their "Notes on Life in the Merchant Service," the following: "You will go farther without liquor than with it. Because so many people who go to sea are addicted to it, the man who doesn't fool with it is eagerly sought after. Remember that you are still part of the ship's company even though you may be on shore leave, and if you get in trouble it makes more work for the Captain."

* * *

If your rhododendrons haven't flourished this year as they should you can blame it on unusual high temperatures and low humidity which occurred during the latter part of March. This is the information given out in a recent bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University to explain the cause of the reported poor growth, from Maine to New Jersey, of rhododendrons, mountain laurel and other broad-leaved evergreens; hemlock and narrow-leaved evergreens; and a few deciduous plants. Since it may be too early in the season to distinguish live wood from that which has been affected, the bulletin advises against heavy pruning at this time and recommends watering of the plant roots and sprinkling of the top in the late evening after the sun has gone down. Later on, when the extent of the injury can be determined, the affected wood should be removed.

Reports Growing Solidarity

By a Staff Photographer

Visiting Law Professor, Son, and Consul

Prof. Jorge Americano of the University of São Paulo, Brazil (left), with his son, Jorge Jr., and Dr. Ildefonso Falcão, Brazilian Consul in Boston. Professor Americano is in the United States as a guest of the State Department.

Ad Convention Sidelights: Speeches, War Aid, Hats

"A dollar a minute" was the penalty for overtime on speeches at the Brunch meeting of the Ad Women yesterday. All talks were rigidly timed, and the long-winded found themselves clocked by a musical bell that ticked over the minutes—a dollar at a time—for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Ten-gallon hats on leading Boston advertising men identified them at the railway stations and airports to the visiting delegates from the Lone Star State.

With corsages identifying them as hostesses and patriotic red, white, and blue boutonnaires distributed to all delegates at the Brunch, ad women took on a well-decorated aspect, especially when they discovered the "shooting gallery" at one of the advertising booths. Invited to try their marksmanship at the "goblin" targets labeled "labor problems," "personnel problems," and other "bugaboos," the women found the targets not too difficult, and the result was a gaudy license button and a "hunting certificate" to add to their first-growing collection of souvenirs.

"Women always cherish these little things." And so it was with the generous collection of souvenirs at the Brunch meeting. With the compliments of the Women's Committee, they found themselves in proud possession of face powder and perfumery, carnations, tiny boxes of chocolates, and handy note books, to mention only a few of the colorful items at the place cards.

"Surprise! Surprise!" This came to Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, New York, in the form of a silver living cup filled with lavender orchids, as token of the esteem felt for her by "her girls" whom she has inspired, educated, and encouraged through 48 years in business. "I thought maybe they'd give me a scroll at my last convention," she said, smiling through happy tears. "I never dreamed of something as wonderful as this."

"Local Girls Make Good"—Honored for their outstanding achievements in the advertising field and the examples of their work exhibited at the AFA Convention were: Constance Stackpole, New England Cupboard radio program; Matilda L. Clark, of Dickie-Raymond, Inc.; Cornelia Randall, Tileston & Hollingsworth; Marguerite Wettlin, United Drug Company; Eleanor Moseley, Boston University; Nathalie Harris-Mann, of Harris-Mann & Higginson; and Margaret E. Kedian, New England Confectionery Company.

Everywhere in evidence as one of the busiest of the Boston Ad Women was Helen D. Audella, Chairman of the Convention Committee. Competing in the business world with 22 super salesmen of a rival lithographing company, Miss Audella leads them a merry chase, just as she did at the welcoming reception Sunday afternoon. "Helen's the life of the party," was the agreement on all sides.

Another on the "busy" list was petite Syd R. Peters, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Advertising Club of Boston. Always obliging, Syd "sat in" for photographers who sought a delicate feminine touch instead of the more masculine shots of advertising conventioners.

Worcester Plant Walkout Settled

Representatives of labor and management of the Stephens-Walden, Inc., plant in Worcester, today settled a four-day strike of 225 employees, in a conference with members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. All striking employees are to be reinstated by the company as well as six employees previously laid off, under the terms of the agreement announced by Daniel J. Boyle, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries and member of the Board.

Strikers will return to work, he said, beginning with the night shift tonight.

Union negotiators were Martin J. Walsh, Regional Director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, and Sidney Grant, attorney. Paul R. O'Connell, attorney; E. F. Hennessey, Vice-President of the company, and H. P. Adams, Assistant Treasurer, represented the company.

Americas Seen Moving Toward Unity

Visiting Brazilian educator brings U. S. assurances of unfolding of a 'great continental spirit.'

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To Boston today came first-hand assurances by Prof. Jorge Americano of São Paulo University in Brazil that a "great Continental spirit" is unfolding as peoples of the Western Hemisphere discover each other.

Professor Americano and his family reached Boston after a short period in this country as guests of the State Department at Washington. From Boston they go to Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, returning to Washington for a lecture Professor Americano will give June 12 at the Pan American Union.

"Pan Americanism in action" is the way this tall, alert Brazilian describes the latest forward strides in continental solidarity. His field is civil law, and in Boston he has found stimulating exchanges of ideas with Prof. Manley O. Hudson and others at the Harvard Law School, as well as elsewhere.

It was an interesting coincidence that sent this writer over for an interview with Professor Americano, since within six weeks the Brazilians had been lavishing their famous hospitality on members of the party sent south by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, myself among them.

Cultural Exchanges

As a South American professor visiting the United States, and a North American writer just returned from Brazil, we could do more than talk about cultural exchanges, we were actually making them.

Yet we are only two in a growing legion of cultural emissaries. Scores of professors from all over Latin America are in this country, each bringing his distinctive contribution and taking away some special store of information or inspiration to strengthen his work back home.

For Professor Americano, his visit to Boston means most in terms of the "effective collaboration" he found going on here between professors and students. The "case system" for the study of law, while well known in theory with its practical analysis of actual legal cases, impressed him tremendously when he saw it in action.

"The free collaboration of intelligence between professors and students strikes me as far superior to the unaided lecture system," Professor Americano said. "The lecture system alone tends to place students in a passive attitude. When they take no active part in a course, they become note-takers instead of original thinkers."

Favors Case System

In this comment Professor Americano touched on one of the traditional differences between South America and North America. The former has modeled its educational systems on Europe more than on those of the United States. While retaining all that is valuable in the European heritage, Professor Americano says he intends to draw his countrymen's attention more forcefully to the advantages of the case system.

Although this is a technical point, it is in just such practical exchanges that the Americas can best strengthen their cultural solidarity. On the Carnegie trip to South America there were soil experts, geographers, men from the corn and cotton States, and other specialists who could come to grips realistically with Hemisphere problems.

Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Beatrice Adams

Of St. Louis, who was presented with the Josephine Snapp Award at the Advertising Federation of America convention at the Hotel Statler today.

Advertising Spotlight On The Women

Women may not exactly be "stealing the show" at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America, now in session at the Hotel Statler, but they are far from being wall-flowers.

Today's spotlight, for instance, rested on Miss Beatrice Adams, advertising copy writer of St. Louis, Mo., was was selected as "the woman who has made the most outstanding contribution to the profession of advertising during the year."

For this she was presented with the Josephine Snapp Award for 1940, a silver vase, the presentation taking place at the opening luncheon of the Federation.

In an interview previous to the presentation, Miss Adams admitted to a slight case of the jitters at the prospect of the honor.

"Gets me fussed," she confessed "and makes me feel more important than I am."

A Busy Woman

As a matter of fact, Miss Adams, whose modesty is of the honest-to-goodness variety, is so busy doing a bang-up good job that it never occurs to her to sit back and admire herself. Anyway, she hasn't time.

Her award was the result of newspaper and magazine advertisements for Ry-Crisp, copy on Ry-Crisp and Ralston, magazine copy for Stokely's Foods and radio copy for Pet Milk. Miss Adams, who is Mrs. Pascal Mecchella in private life, is employed as a copy writer for the Gardner Advertising Company of St. Louis. She was formerly a newspaper fashion writer.

Women in Advertising

Women in advertising? "Why it's such a natural thing!" Miss Adams exclaimed. "They say that women do 85 per cent of all the buying, so why shouldn't women be able to put advertising into words that appeal to the buyers? After all, it's just talking to women in their own language."

She admits, however, that "a woman has to do a job better than a man in order to get recognition from men."

Miss Adams, who is breezy, friendly, and has a genuine zest for life, believes that hard times are ahead of us. They're bound to come, she says, and she's really glad about it. "We need it," and to her it's a challenge to a more useful life.

Awards Presented

Paul Garrett, Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation, and chairman of the meeting presented the trophy.

Four other women to receive certificates of honorable mention for fine accomplishments in advertising during the year were Viola Schlacks, Advertising Manager of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company; Catherine Gunn, in charge of publicity for the St. Louis Board of Education; Dorothy Kennedy, copy writer for Ed. Schuster & Company of Milwaukee; and Nan M. Collins, director of public relations for the Foundation for Clinical and Surgical Research of Philadelphia.

Defense Cuts Relief Sharply In Bay State

First four months of '41 show $2,340,620 drop over similar period a year ago.

National defense employment has helped to cut $2,340,620 from the cost of Massachusetts general relief during the first four months of 1941 as compared with the corresponding period last year, it was disclosed today.

Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, revealed that the January through April general relief expense totalled $5,227,652 while in the same months of 1940, it reached $7,568,272.

The Welfare Commissioner asserted that defense work plus a pick-up in general employment has brought the cost down. Unless conditions unexpectedly change, Massachusetts' 1941 bill for general relief will drop to between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000 for this year, he estimated. Last year the cost totalled $20,184,201. Thus a drop of $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 is anticipated. Such a reduction would amount to 85 cents to $1 from the average local tax rate.

The April, 1941, cost of $1,181,676 and case load of 45,135 persons is far below the peak load in January, 1935. At that time, 103,547 persons were carried on general relief, at a cost of $2,861,342.

Similarly, the $27,154,582 total cost in 1935 is nearly double the anticipated 1941 total.

However, since 1935 spending of WPA funds in Massachusetts has had some effect upon Massachusetts relief costs. For instance, the 1936 total for general relief was only $21,066,188. On the other hand, a new peak of $24,028,651 was reached in 1938, despite expenditure of WPA funds. During 1939 and 1940 the cost dropped approximately $2,000,000 annually due to improving business conditions, Mr. Rotch said.

The State welfare official anticipates continued reduction in welfare costs in the future as long as present business conditions continue, although he expects the reduction to be at a much slower rate.

He pointed out that 25,068 employable persons are still on general relief, although this figure shows a cut of nearly 50 per cent since April, 1940, when 46,093 employables were on the rolls.

The number of unemployables on general relief totaled 20,067 in April, 1941, a level which has remained almost constant during the past several years.

On the other hand, a peak of 67,213 was reached in January, 1938, in the number of employables on the rolls. Records on employables and unemployables date back only to early 1936.

Mr. Rotch expressed the belief that old-age assistance costs have levelled off, and that the continued increase in annual costs and in the case load is ended. Yet if the Legislature adopts the pending bill to increase minimum monthly benefits from $30 to $40, and to liberalize the laws in other respects, the cost will once again go upward, he said.

On the basis of the April, 1941, case load of 87,173 persons, Mr. Rotch figured the increased cost under the liberalization bill would reach $9,000,000, of which the State and cities and towns would pay approximately one half. Another $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 increase may result from additional cases attracted to the rolls by the more liberal benefits, he added.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Yard Concert by the Harvard Glee Club. This, the final in a series of public spring Yard concerts, will include a Dutch Folk Song, an opening scene from Verdi's "Otello," a Johann Strauss arrangement, and an American Folk song. At the conclusion of the program there will be general singing of Harvard songs. On the steps of Widener Library, Harvard Yard, at 7 p. m.

Annual May Meeting of the Dickens Fellowship. Edward F. Paine is scheduled to speak on "Sketches from Dickens" as part of the evening's program. At the Parish House of the Arlington Street Church. Dinner will be served at 6.30 and the meeting will follow at 8 p. m.

Observatory Lecture. "Why Count the Stars?" by D. A. MacRae of the Harvard Observatory. The lecture will be followed by observations of the sky through the Harvard telescope, if weather permits. At the Harvard Observatory, 8 p. m.

Movies sponsored by the Harvard Fight for Freedom Committee. Two pictures, portraying the Evacuation of Dunkirk and the burning of London and Nottingham, will be shown at the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Evening Musicale at the Longy School of Music, Cambridge. Concert will begin at 8.15 p. m.

Joint Recital at the Boston Conservatory of Music. To be given by the Misses Helen Horan, soprano, and Katherine Shepherd, Pianist, at the Conservatory, 26 Fenway. The recital will begin at 8:30 p. m. and is open to the public without charge.

Tuesday

Open Garden Day under the auspices of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club. Twelve estates of club members will be open for public viewing and the proceeds of this affair will be used for charity. Rain or shine, the gardens will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Gallery Talk, "Embroidery Exhibition," by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Lecture will be at 11 a. m.

Open Meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston. Presiding at the regular weekly meeting, subject of which will be, "Increasing Club Membership," will be George R. Singleton, club president. In the Renaissance Room of the Hotel Touraine at 12:15 p. m.

Evening Walk at Horn Pond, Woburn, sponsored by the Brookline Bird Club. Take the 5:45 p. m. train from North Station to Woburn or, if going by auto, meet at the Woburn railroad station at 6:10. Leader of the walk will be Mrs. Buss, Woburn 0536-W.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Their First View of Boston

By a Staff Photographer

And Boston's First View of Them

This mother duck and her ducklings, there are 14 in all, was pictured strolling about the grounds of the Museum of Fine Arts. The Museum's stately calm was more than a little ruffled by the arrival of this extraordinary family. For a time during the forenoon there was considerably more interest in this somewhat bucolic scene than in the more aesthetic attractions of the Museum.

600 New Englanders Appeal To President for Firm Step

Declaring "we cannot ignore the threats to our own security" uttered by tyrants "who are dedicated to the proposition that democracy must die," 600 prominent New Englanders called on President Roosevelt, in a telegram to the White House today on the eve of the Chief Executive's fireside chat, for the "facts and leadership" which will guide America to ensure the defeat of the aggressors.

The list of signers reads like a roster of prominent New Englanders from every walk of life, and included college professors, businessmen, lawyers, clergymen, public officials and others.

Joining with thousands of other prominent Americans from every State in the Union in urging the President to speak frankly and fearlessly in his radio talk tomorrow night, the 600 New Englanders asserted that the dictators "have already begun their invasion of this hemisphere" with their propagandists and saboteurs. The message was sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, of which William Allen White is honorary chairman.

Message to White House

To the President of the United States:

We await your address on May 27 in the belief that you will tell what we must do to insure the security of the United States by hastening the defeat of the aggressors. We pledge to you our loyal support in the performance of this historic task.

Some of us have been your political adherents, some your opponents, but all of us are united on this firm basis: we are Americans, you are our elected President. We acknowledge the eternal truth of that fine old American principle that political differences end at the water's edge. It is at the water's edge that our people now stand, facing to eastward and westward the frightful reality of world war and world revolution.

We have prayed that we might be spared from involvement in the war. But we cannot close our eyes to the wholesale murder of liberty. Most of all we cannot ignore the threats to our own security uttered and progressively enforced by those tyrants who are dedicated to the proposition that democracy must die.

The dictators have extended their world war and world revolution from continent to continent—farther and farther out into the Atlantic Ocean—nearer and nearer to the lifeline of the Western Hemisphere. With their propagandists and saboteurs they have begun their invasion of this hemisphere.

The challenge is inescapable; we cannot meet it with mere words nor with mere dollars. We know that strong action, even armed action, entailing greater sacrifices, will be required of us.

With firm determination to carry through at whatever cost the policies necessary to defeat tyranny, we await the facts and leadership which the Commander in Chief alone can give. We repeat to you, Mr. President, the final words of the Declaration of Independence: "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Committee Signatures

Heading the list of signers were:

Lewis W. Douglas, Chairman, National Policy Board; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, National Vice-Chairman; Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director; and the New England Executive Committee: Charles C. Cabot, Mrs. Helen I. Coolidge, Frank W. Crocker, Samuel Hazzard Cross, E. Fred Cullen, Robert H. Davison, Ralph M. Eastman, Arthur L. Endicott, Allan Forbes, Reginald C. Foster, Seth T. Gano, Conrad Hobbs, James Lawrence, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Lovett, Ralph Lowell, Henry Parkman, Donald Moffat, R. Minturn Sedgwick, Mayo A. Shattuck, Theodore C. Smith; William Emerson, New England Executive Vice-Chairman.

The complete list of New England signers follows:

Alvan T. Fuller, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Karl T. Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ada L. Comstock, President, Radcliffe College; Dr. Lewis Perry, Headmaster, Phillips Exeter Academy; Prof. Waldo D. Heinrichs, Middlebury, Vt.; Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard University; A. Calvert Smith, Harvard College; Ellery Sedgwick, publisher, Boston; Hon. Robert P. Bass, ex-Governor, New Hampshire; Dr. Stanley King, President, Amherst College; Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, North Easton, Mass.; Robert Hale, attorney, Chairman of Maine State Committee to Defend America; Robert W. Lewis, attorney, Worcester; Prof. Paul D. Evans, Burlington, Vt.; Chief Justice John A. Allen, Keene, N. H.; Herbert W. Briceson, Franklin County Trust Company, Greenfield; A. F. Bigelow, State Representative, Brookline; Dr. Hugh Cabot, Needham; John Crocker, Headmaster, Groton School; W. L. W. Field, Headmaster, Milton Academy; Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster, Phillips Andover Academy; Dr. G. C. Shattuck, Harvard Medical School; Henry T. Lummus, Lynn; F. L. Boyden, Headmaster, Deerfield Academy; Dr. and Mrs. George R. Minot; Arthur L. Williston, Dedham; Prof. A. J. Casner, Chairman, CDA, Belmont; Charles Schweinfurth, Chairman, CDA, Wellesley; Stuart C. Rand, lawyer, Boston; Edward O. Proctor, lawyer, Boston; Courtenay Guild, publisher, Boston; Arthur N. Madison, realtor, Boston; Roland Gray, lawyer, Boston.

Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, author, Boston; Charles Jackson, lawyer, Boston; C. J. Amos L. Blandin Jr., Superior Court, New Hampshire; William W. Keller, lawyer, Laconia, N. H.; John P. Carleton, lawyer, Manchester, N. H.; Henry D. Sedgwick, Needham; Edward W. Forbes, Curator, Fogg Art Museum; S. Prescott Fay, Framingham; Dudley W. Orr, lawyer, Concord, N. H.; Charles M. Mills, State Representative, Jaffrey, N. H.; Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills, Jaffrey, N. H.; Ernest L. Bell, lawyer, Keene, N. H.; Dr. Edward S. Parsons, ex-President, Marietta College; John R. McLane, attorney, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Chester Magown, American International College; A. Lincoln Filene, Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; A. Barr Comstock, lawyer, Boston; John T. G. Nichols, Stone & Webster; Henry G. Bradlee, Stone & Webster; Brackett K. Thorigood, Director Franklin Union, Boston; Leonard B. Buchanan, Chairman of Board, Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co.; James H. Orr, President, Railway & Light Securities Co.; Dr. William M. Shedden, Chairman CDA, Concord, Mass.; Edmund Burke, Chairman, Boston CDA.

Daniel Bloomfield, Chamber of Commerce, Boston; Alexander M. Sullivan, Boston School Committee; William J. Barry, Boston; Malcolm R. Bean, Chairman CDA, Stoneham; Mrs. Colin W. Macdonald, Boston; Mrs. Helen L. Rotch, former President Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Francis G. Goodale, lawyer, Boston; John B. Rae, Instructor, M. I. T.; Mrs. Homer Gage, Worcester; William Arthur Dupee, banker, Boston; John W. MacGregor, President, MacGregor Inst. Co., Dedham; Edward V. French, President, Arkwright Mutual Ins. Co.; Russell Robb, Stone & Webster; Arthur W. Moors, banker; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Montague, Boston; Gen. Charles H. Cole, State House; Archibald G. Monks, retired; James Newell, banker.

Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes, Milton; Jasper Whiting, Dublin, N. H.; E. S. Wells Kerr, Chairman, CDA, Exeter, N. H.; Corning Benton, Exeter, N. H.; Myron B. Williams, Exeter; Earl A. Barrett, Chairman, CDA, Exeter, N. H.; S. Percy, Exeter; R. Chadwick, Exeter; Charles J. Bellamy, broker, Springfield; Margaret McSweeney, Boston; Frances G. Curtis, Women's City Club; Irene Armstrong, Executive Secretary, League of Nations Association; Damon Hall, lawyer, ex-President Bar Association; Stedman Buttrick, banker, Concord; Jerome D. Greene, Secretary, Harvard College; Dr. Roger T. Lee, Harvard University; Carleton Hunneman, realtor, Boston; Paul A. Draper, wool merchant, Boston; Orin G. Wood, banker, Boston; B. C. Howes, leather, Boston; Robert G. Dodge, lawyer, Boston; Paul C. Cabot, Boston;

Other members of the Harvard University faculty included: Mason Hammond, Philip Hofer, Henry W. Holmes, A. M. Schlesinger, Donald C. McKay, John M. Potter, E. M. Dodd, Julian L. Coolidge, Sargent Kennedy, Dumas Malone, Harold J. Coolidge, James S. Landis, Merle Fainsod, D. E. Owen, Payson S. Wild, Ralph Beatley, Talcott Parsons, G. W. Cottresel, Jr., Charles H. Taylor, W. P. Bunyon, J. M. Russell, Ludlow Griscom, Hugh O'N. Hencken, Sidney B. Fay, Delmar Leighton and W. Y. Hartshorne.

Signers from Concord, Mass., included: Dr. William M. Shedden, surgeon; A. Page Brown, realtor; Samuel Kent, editor; Allen French, historian; Stedman Buttrick, broker; Samuel Hoar, lawyer; Alfred Curtis, farmer; Allan A. Kennedy, painter; William Faversham, broker; Elliot Howard, insurance; Charles Farnsworth, teacher; Russell Hunt, cabinetmaker; Raymond Emerson, trustee; Julian Ballou, clerk; Berkeley Wheeler, manufacturer; H. Robert Byerave, lawyer; Burleigh Prati, grain dealer; Andrew H. Hepburn; Arthur Brooks, realtor; Edmund C. Campbell, contractor; William A. Buttrick, executive; B. Alcott Pratt, salesman; Leslie Anderson, grocer.

From Tufts College, Medford: Ruhl J. and Lee W. Bartlett, Marjorie L. Gott, Alden and Helen Jamieson, Albert W. Irving, Elaine Irving, Albert N. Imlah, Helen Imlah, Robert R. Robbins, Jean E. Meyer, Blanche W. Hooper, Louise Mullin, and Ethel M. Hayes.

Signers from the Boston area included: Arnold W. Hunnewell and Mary C. Hunnewell, Wellesley; C. Crehare, Jamaica Plain; Marjorie A. Ketchum, Natick; Archibald P. Cheney, National Rockland Bank; Benjamin James, James Lumber Co.; Alfred Beck, Jr., Meredith & Grew; Theodore L. Storer, R. M. Bradley & Co.; Leander H. Redfield, Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co.; Robert P. Holsey, The Prince Co.; George William Bentley, Jr., 192 State St.

From Portland, Maine; Henry Bonsit, clothier; Israel Bernstein, lawyer; Ahern Daggett, Bowdoin College; Clinton Davis, packer; Walter Davis, packer; Helen Donahue, postmistress; James Hamlen, cooperage; Daniel Hoegg, executive secretary, C. D. A.; Turner Jones, Maine and New Hampshire head of Coca Cola Corporation; John Kimball, investment banker; Maud Wood Park, founder, National League Women Voters; Donald Payson; Leonard Pierce, lawyer; Carl Robinson, doctor; Harry Rounds, investment banker; Sidney Thaxter, C. J., Supreme Judicial Court; Kenneth Sills, President, Bowdoin College.

Members of William College faculty: Paul Birdsall; John Comer; Walter McLaren; Willis I. Milham; John W. Miller; Richard A. Newhall; James B. Pratt; Donald Richmond; John H. Roberts; Frederick L. Shuman; Theodore C. Smith; Walter H. Smith.

Also included were: Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chamberlain, artists, Marblehead; Greeley S. Curtis, Chairman, C. D. A. Marblehead; Arthur W. Blakemore, lawyer, Boston; Alexander Whiteside, lawyer, Boston; Hon. G. C. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Josephine Hoyt; Carl Rogers, WPA Director, Boston; Herbert K. Miller, Selectman, Reading; Charles A. Newhall, trustee, Brookline; Charles F. Rittenhouse, accountant, Newton; Reginald W. Bird, President Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations; Eben S. Draper, manufacturer, Hopedale; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mott Shaw, architect, Concord; W. B. Dumont, Greenfield; W. S. Keith, Greenfield; Alice E. Barker, secretary, Cambridge.

Richard B. Carter, Carter Ink Company; Bradshaw Langmaid, lumber merchant, Marblehead; Earl F. Cook, lawyer, Lynn; John Wooldredge, manufacturer, Marblehead; Lewis Doane, teacher, Marblehead; Michael Hallward, industrial designer; Dr. Edwin Sturgis, dentist; Charles F. Lymon, Jr., officer, Naval Reserve; I. Howland Jones, architect, Marblehead; Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, accountant, Boston; Prof. Edward Dewey, Boston; Mrs. Sidney Shurcliff, Ipswich; Louisa McCready, Social Worker, Boston; Jane R. McCready, Social Worker, Boston; Emily S. McCready, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Katherine B. Wightman, Boston; Marjorie B. Pierce, Boston; Caroline T. Monks, Brookline; Virginia Brown Mills, Framingham; Ella E. Gilliland, Saxonville; Don H. Geohan, Framingham; Ruth F. Brooks, Concord; Olin E. Batchelder, Danvers; Elsie P. Briggs, Brookline; Margaret M. Kinnicutt, Worcester.

Also: Lindley A. Bond, Waban; H. G. Wright, Boston; G. E. Berry, Wollaston; W. R. Wise, Boston; Sidney L. Lewis, East Boston; A. W. Dobbins, Brookline; Eleanor C. Winter, Belmont; Pauline M. Cole, Belmont; Edna Horton, Belmont; Harriette C. Jacobson, Brookline; Mrs. Katharine Barry, Newton; Mrs. Violet Elwell, Reading; Mary Nye Scott, Wellesley; Mary D. Saunder, Wellesley; Mrs. John M. Maxwell, Dorchester; Mrs. Fred M. Cameron, Winchester; Mrs. Nora Kilburn, Lowell; Mrs. Harriet Shea, Lowell; Mrs. Florence Waterhouse, Lowell; Etta M. Jardine, Malden; Grace A. Starrett, Malden; Florence Kennedy, Boston; Mrs. Arthur Jacobs, Brighton; Mrs. W. F. Kessler, Newton Centre; Mrs. Norman Mitchell, Newton Centre; Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, Boston; Mrs. M. I. Dineen, Watertown; Mrs. Walter E. Piper, Sudbury; Mrs. R. P. Sullivan, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Sadie Holmes, Jamaica Plain.

A. K. Zelvelan, Boston University; Mrs. E. K. Nash, Weston; Mrs. F. Young, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. M. Semonian, West Roxbury; Mrs. Nora Marshall, Lowell; Mrs. Sara Logan, Lowell; Mrs. Alexander Anthony, Arlington; Mrs. A. J. Murkland, Lowell; Donald W. MacKenzie, Lowell; Mrs. Chester W. Hibbs, Lowell; Mrs. Joseph Pearson, Lowell; Ruth E. Boothby, Boston; George M. A. Hansmann; Elizabeth Merrick, student, Radcliffe College; Willis V. Ames, Harvard College; Edward J. Daly, Harvard College; Lewis Rubenstein; Winthrop C. Judkins, Harvard College; Benita D. Holland, Harvard College; Henry B. Cabot, lawyer, Dover; Willard Smith, plumber, Dover.

Denys P. Myers, Research Director of World Peace Foundation; M. Dudley Burbank, garage man, Dover; Chester Dowd, former Selectman; George S. Newcomb, carpenter, Dover; Dows Dunham, Curator Museum of Fine Arts; Jamaica Plain; Marie J. Carroll, Boston; Edith Guerrier, librarian, City of Boston; James S. Fursman, Brookline; Mrs H. B. Hubbard, Boston; Frances F. Shaw, Boston; Rhoda I. Powell, Reading; Laura M. Mitchell, Reading; Helen P. Sedgwick, Needham; Mrs. Francis O'Brien, West Roxbury; Laurence M. Eldersly, Melrose; Mrs. G. J. Raymond, Sudbury; Mrs. Mary Rolfe, Hyde Park; Mrs. F. Walker, Jamaica Plain; Beatrice H. Tibbets, Everett; Mrs. J. G. Palfrey, Brookline; Mrs. G. W. Bishop, Reading; Grace Van Buskirk, Malden; Alexander Anthony, Arlington.

Beano Inquiry Rejected

A proposed legislative investigation of the operation of beano games in Massachusetts was rejected today by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. Opponents of beano had charged the game had become a racket. At the same time, the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs reported favorably on a bill to legalize the sport of archery on Sunday.

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War News Analyst
"Front Line Headlines"
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Stand Against Naziism Urged On Austrians

A newly-formed organization, called Austrian Action, held a well attended meeting in Faneuil Hall, Sunday evening, to give Americans of Austrian descent a clearer understanding of Hitlerism and of what a Hitler victory would mean for the world.

One of the principal speakers was Count Ferdinand Czernin, son of a famous Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Count reduced his message to a stark conviction and a simple hope. His conviction is that world freedom is of a single piece and that a force which destroys freedom in one place will try to destroy it everywhere. Consequently all free nations are in danger, the count believes.

After vainly struggling against the rise of Hitlerism in Austria and watching Hitler wipe his country from the map, he is earnestly trying to show Americans of Austrian descent, that freedom here is also greatly menaced. He urges them to do all they can in its defense. He assures them that they dare not sit back and enjoy the freedom they enjoy here, but must work unceasingly to make it stronger and mightier.

Defends Freedom

Speaking from long experience and a deep knowledge of affairs, Count Czernin assured his listeners that all people everywhere who cherish freedom must act to defend freedom. He said his organization, Austrian Action, has only one purpose: to help in the fight against Naziism.

He added that it had one hope relating to Austria, namely that the Austrians might be permitted to decide future affiliations for themselves.

Count Czernin believes that Americans of Austrian descent have a special duty now, because not only in America but as a result of vital Austrian traditions, they have learned to prize tolerance, co-operation and goodwill.

Another speaker, Dr. William Agar, a Roman Catholic and head of Newman School at Lakewood, New Jersey, very forcefully urged his hearers of the Roman Catholic faith to realize that Hitlerism is destructive of all Christianity. By citing passages from authoritative Nazi writings and relating many cases of ruthless persecution carried on by the Nazis against Roman Catholics, Dr. Agar vividly showed how utterly destructive Hitlerism is for all the teachings and practices of Christianity. He called Roman Catholic leaders unworthy, who aid the Nazi movement.

Worse Than War

"Catholics must admit that there are things worse than war," Dr. Agar asserted and continued, "We are faced with the onward march of a new idea, totally destructive of our religion. We face the loss of religious freedom and of every other freedom, because of our inertia, our blindness and because of a long standing hatred, among many Catholics, for a nation that is fighting for the things, which must be saved if we ourselves are to be saved."

Dr. Agar added force to his ringing appeal by quoting many outstanding Roman Catholic leaders in the United States, who completely share his views. The news of the day, concerning the suppression in Nazi Germany of Roman Catholic periodicals, completely confirm Dr. Agar's assertions.

A third speaker, Dr. Ernest Lothar, former Counsellor of the Ministry of Education at Vienna and now professor at the University of Colorado, stated that if Hitler continued his domination of Europe it would be necessary to re-christianize that continent.

The organization, Austrian Action, was founded this spring in New York on the third anniversary of Hitler's seizing Austria. It has no political affiliations, is in no way connected with any royalist movement and aims to arouse Americans of Austrian origin to opposition against Hitlerism. It wants them to make a stand, to come out unequivocally for freedom and to work for freedom. It has branches throughout both North and South America.

Students Reject Cafeteria Plan

A scheme to reduce Harvard's $10 a week board rate by introducing cafeteria methods in the House dining halls has been decisively rejected by a vote of the student body, it was announced today by the Student Council.

Eighty per cent of the undergraduates, in a poll taken last week, voted to retain the present waitresses and table service.

The Harvard board charge, said to be larger than that at any other college in the East, could have been reduced approximately $1 a week by the change, the Council had estimated. A proposal that all students be required to take 21 meals in the Houses, also offered as a money saver, was voted down by a 60 per cent majority.

President Lauds Advertising

Text of the message from President Roosevelt read to the general session luncheon of the 37th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today:

Dear Mr. Garrett:

Advertising has been responsible for many of the good things which citizens of the United States enjoy. It has been a potent force in making available to our citizens the products of American skill and ingenuity. Without it, many present-day necessities would still be luxuries.

That force needs now to be applied toward the maintenance of our accustomed standards of living and further progress. This may require adjustment but it should mean increased effort.

As an educational force alone, advertising ought to play a a leading part in the preparedness program. It can assist in creating and maintaining public morale. Those who are expert in it can be of great aid to government.

I feel confident that the Advertising Federation of America realizes all of these things and will be prepared to make its contribution to the national welfare.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

School for Household Workers

By a Staff Photographer

Old Mansion Refitted for WPA Project

Upper—Former estate at 2150 Dorchester Street receiving supplies from truck preparatory to opening of three months' course.

Lower—Miss Mary F. Whelan, assistant instructor, checks over bundle of curtains with Miss Anna V. Allen, clerk of the school.

Keeping Out Of War Until Ready Urged

Avoidance of war by the United States because the Nation is not prepared for war, was urged over the week end by two Massachusetts Congressmen—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Representative Thomas H. Eliot.

"A nation that goes to war or seeks to go to war while it is unprepared is courting disaster," Senator Lodge told the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters in its 62nd annual convention, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

"We can ask and we must ask—we must demand—that America stay out of this war unless and until the country is ready and determined to enter it," Representative Eliot declared, speaking before the same convention, and also in an address at the Ladies' Home for Jewish Children in Brighton.

Representative Eliot commended the Washington Administration for seeking to awaken the people to the danger of this war, but emphasized that American democracy "depends upon public opinion."

House Starts Work on Budget

More than 200 items of the 900 included in the Biennial Massachusetts Budget were singled out for debate today before the House of Representatives. However, Representative John E. Troy (D), Democratic floor leader, said that exception was taken to most of the items merely so more information could be obtained.

For that reason, the House adjourned after only an hour and half session, while the Democratic minority went into caucus with members of the Ways and Means Committee to obtain more information on specific items.

It is expected that debate on the $183,745,000 budget will begin at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Among the more important items singled out for debate today were the $500,000 which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has said he wants for emergency expenditures next year; and the $527,000 he has asked for the Committee on Public Safety, the group organizing home defense in the Commonwealth.

House leaders expect that the lower branch will complete action on the budget by Wednesday night when it will be sent to the Senate for further consideration. The same leaders plan to adjourn the Legislature on Wednesday night for a long holiday week end, after which the House and Senate members are expected to open a drive to bring about prorogation of the Legislature by July 1.

Domestic Workers School New WPA Project in Boston

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Girls will be trained free to become skilled domestic workers in a school now being prepared by the government, it is announced by the Work Projects Administration.

An old time mansion on a former estate in Dorchester is being outfitted in first class style. When a girl gets through the 12-week course, she will be equipped for employment in any big modern home.

The WPA is supplying the instruction and the food—the girls are given the same high grade dishes to learn on that they will later handle in domestic service.

The home to practice in and its furnishings are provided by the Public Welfare Department of the City of Boston, which is sponsoring the WPA project.

As the big old-fashioned house at 2150 Dorchester Ave., was already the property of the city, that was simple. But the city found no rugs, chairs, beds, etc., suitable for a model home, and had to rent them. Good selections were made. The school rooms seem ideal.

Design of School

The school is designed to give girls from WPA and relief families a profession. The opportunity may also be opened to girls from low wage families. The field is still in process of being worked out.

So far the responses have been lagging, and have delayed the full opening of the course. Within another two weeks, however, it is anticipated that the 20 or 25 girls who can be taught at one time will be on hand. Trainees are being referred through the City Welfare Department.

"We appreciate the difficulty in interesting girls in house work," said Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator of the WPA, "but we know that if qualified girls receive the special training we offer, their opportunity for employment and advancement will be comparable to and in most instances greater than that of girls in industry.

"Housework can be made a pleasant occupation, the members of my staff who are in charge of this project assure me.

"When the course is finished a certificate is given, which will be helpful to the girl who is seeking a position. We know that the housewife will get more for her money if she employs a trained worker. We are also conscious of the fact that trained workers are scarce. Therefore the training course will ultimately benefit both the employer and employee.

One of Several

"The school we are opening is one of a considerable number that the WPA has held over the country. It is the second in Boston. The first was started in 1936 and continued until 1939.

"Besides the object of providing an appropriate training course, the WPA has also had in view the improvement of conditions of household workers. The occupation suffers from too long hours and too low pay.

"There has been lately something of a national movement for the betterment of household employment, to which the WPA has contributed through community education. In each city where we have a school an advisory committee of prominent women functions. One of the members in Boston is Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries. These committees have undertaken studies of the hours, pay, drudgery, etc."

Mr. Dorothy Seaton, a graduate in home economics of the Framingham State Teachers College, is now busy getting the building ready, as she will be in direct charge of the course. Miss Mary F. Whelan, also a Framingham degree holder, is helping as her assistant.

"After the first of June the project will be open for public inspection," added Mr. Delaney. "Visitors will be welcome."

English Memento For Boston Group

An old English pincushion will be presented to the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society, tomorrow, as a token of Old England's appreciation of this New England Division's generosity during the 20 months of its experience. This pincushion, which represents a lost English art, has a design fashioned of handmade pins to show the date, 1774, and flowers and butterflies.

Lady Barbara Bevan, acting as deputy for Mrs. Peter Latham of London, will present the token to Mrs. William Endicott, Chairman of the Division, as the group celebrates the first anniversary of the opening of its present headquarters at 69 Newbury Street. The heads of all the branches of this New England unit have been invited to attend, to mark more than a year of achievement by an organization which began to knit for England on Sept. 4, 1939—the day after the war broke out.

Two-Hour Parking Plan Inaugurated

Motorists entering Boston today had the privilege of parking their cars on downtown streets for two hours instead of one, as the Boston Traffic Commission began a 30-day trial period with the longer parking period.

The new "experiment" is being tried upon the request of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, who feels many of the 37,000 overtime parking violations his enforcement drive has netted would have been avoided by a two-hour rule. Traffic Commission engineers, on the other hand, say that 68 per cent of the motorists park an average of only 33 minutes and that the longer rule will prove a concession to the small minority of motorists who want to park long periods.

Army Collecting Transports For Move to Puerto Rico

The 68th Coast Artillery and antiaircraft with 1,750 men, will be sen to Puerto Rico with the First Division for maneuvers, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, announced today.

The 68th Coast Artillery has been stationed at Camp Edwards since its arrival from Portland, Maine, last September. It will join with 16,000 men of the First Division at Fort Devens who are to be sent to Puerto Rico within a fortnight.

Army officials revealed that 18 to 20 transports will be required to move the men and equipment to Puerto Rico and these, it was stated, are now being "spotted."

Departure of the First Division from Fort Devens will leave the Fort bereft of about two thirds of its complement. Announcement of departure was made last night by Maj.-Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, commanding officer of the division.

The men must be ready to leave at 10 hours notice. Passes will be curtailed with no soldier allowed to ride more than an hour's distance from the Fort.

Although the port of embarkation is still a War Department secret, the division is expected to leave from Boston for the South. Also unrevealed are the units which will replace the departing division.

The First Division is composed of the 16th, 18th and 26th infantry regiments, the 5th, 7th, 32d, and 33d field artillery units, and the First Signal Battalion, the First Reconnaisance Troop and the First Medical Battalion. The 26th is commanded by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and includes Winthrop Rockefeller among its selectees.

Other defense and military news in brief:

Discipline and Accidents — The stern hand of military discipline reached out and clutched 232 soldiers charged with violating an order of the Camp Edwards command prohibiting them from using private automobiles in or near the camp, the Associated Press reported. The order was promulgated last week by Maj.-Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, commander of the 26th (Yankee) Division, after a series of fatal automobile accidents.

The 232 soldiers were plucked from the drivers' seats of automobiles entering the camp last night at the end of week-end leaves, and spent the night in the Division guard houses. They were turned over today to their company commanders for disciplinary action, which military officials predicted probably would be cancellation of their holiday week-end leaves beginning May 30.

Their automobiles were impounded in a special parking space in the reservation, and the keys turned over to company commanders. Major General Eckfeldt's order prohibited use of private automobiles by soldiers under the grade of staff sergeant.

Parents' Consent — Warning to young men under 21 years of age not to apply for enlistment in United States Navy or Naval Reserve without their parents' consent was issued today by Lieut. Commander C. H. Taecker, officer in charge of the Naval Recruiting Station at the Federal Building in Boston. Many young men, seeking to enlist, have applied without first obtaining the consent of their parents, resulting in needless delay, the recruiting officer said.

At the same time he pointed out that new regulations permitted regular Navy enlistment for four instead of the previous six-year term. He also issued an appeal for men especially qualified as aviation mechanics, machinists, carpenters, clerical workers and in the medical profession.

Morale Conference — The importance of morale in the military cantonments of the First Corps Area was under discussion today at the Army Base, South Boston, as a two-day conference of morale and other officers got under way. Director of the conference is Lieut. Col. William A. Collier, Assistant Chief of Staff, and Maj. J. J. Donovan is assistant.

In addition to Colonel Collier and Major Donovan, speaking at today's opening session included the following:

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Corps Area Commander, who discussed "The Importance of Morale in the Army"; Maj. Theodore P. Bank, Inf., War Department Representative, who talked on "Army Athletics"; Capt. Leigh M. Nisbet, A. G. D., Assistant Corps Area Morale Officer, who discussed "The Morale Officer and His Responsibilities"; and Lieut. Col. A. R. Bolling, Assistant Chief of Staff, whose topic was "Military Intelligence in Relation to Morale."

Other speakers today included: Capt. Niles Bryant, Jr., War Department representative, who talked on "Functions and Purposes of the United States Army Moving Picture Service"; Miss Aline B. Colton, Corps Area Librarian; and Commander Harlow T. Kays, U. S. N., Welfare and Recreation Officer First Naval District.

Lewiston-Auburn Shoe Union In Fifth Year Without Strikes

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 26— Incorporated, and boasting of $22,000 or more in its treasury, a local shoe workers union known as the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association is in its fifth year in Maine's shoe cities and may well stake a claim to a unique success in its field.

Officials of the union announced this week it had negotiated successfully for 10 per cent wage increases in 11 factories and expects to conclude negotiations shortly with another. The increase is to become effective June 2 with the start of a new run of shoes, and officials, citing other women's shoe centers, maintain it is the largest increase obtained anywhere.

The L. A. S. P. A., as it is called, was organized in the midst of the strife of the 1937 C. I. O. shoe strike which tied up the Lewiston and Auburn shoe industry for weeks until it became the major C. I. O. battlefront in the shoe industry, attracting National recognition as such. Its leaders, recruited from the ranks of the shoe workers here, had one thing in common with a majority of citizens of the community—a distrust, even intense dislike for "outside organizers."

Most of the members still cling tenaciously to that prejudice but it is said that within the membership are more than a few shoe workers who would be interested in affiliation with some National organization, probably the American Federation of Labor.

However, the local union has grown for five years as a strictly local organization. It has been accepted as such and any move for affiliation likely would bring about a considerable debate. Although actually the L. A. S. P. A. has never won an NLRB election over the C I. O.—it lost out in the two or three tests it had back in 1937—it is the organization which all but one shop here recognizes.

Although some of its members readily admit the local union was welcomed by the manufacturers who bitterly opposed the C. I. O., and probably still would, members deny indignantly any hint that the local union is in the least subservient to the wishes of any manufacturer.

At any rate the fact remains the local union, fiscally stronger every day, now claims up to 7,000 members and has lasted longer than any local union ever lasted in the Maine shoe industry. Its effect upon the industry seems to have been stabilizing. It has virtually taken over the business of an employment office and places its members as it can. It has an executive secretary who is paid $50 a week and a business agent who receives $35. Both are up from the ranks of shoe workers.

Civilian Defense Training Vital

Thorough defense training of civilian population is just as important for the United States' preparedness effort as military conscription or production of armament, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director for the Protection Division, Massachusetts Division on Public Safety, told Shriners at their monthly luncheon today at the Copley Plaza Hotel, in Boston.

Calling on members of Aleppo Temple for "active co-operation" in the division defense effort, General Needham declared it is simple "wishful thinking" to say there is no urgent need of civilian defense training.

"Neither side in the present war expects to win by a decisive military engagement. These engagements are just sideshows," General Needham asserted. "Each side is trying to drive the enemy civilian population into a frame of mind where they will say, 'We have had enough. We are going to quit.'

"Careful advance planning and development of an organization comprising 50,000 men and women in Massachusetts trained as air raid wardens, auxilary policemen and firemen, ambulance drivers and other emergency workers is necessary before the Bay State will be prepared for a war conditions, he declared. He pointed out that a blackout cannot be staked without utmost care in advance planning to avoid confusion, accidents and a halting of necessary activities.

The problem of training a civilian defense personnel to help guide the general population in time of crisis has been started with the establishment of classes in Massachusetts and this effort wil be greatly expanded in the future, General Needham concluded.

Esther Dorothy
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Mink Week
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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Women's Symphony Season Closes

Newly Acquired Rubens At Boston Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

With the steady growth of the department of painting of the Museum of Fine Arts, Peter Paul Rubens has received particular recognition. Within a few years three canvases by the Flemish master have been purchased. The most recent acquisition is the most formidable. For the first time it provides Bostonians with an idea of the magnitude of scale, the dramatics, and pageantry of Rubens. "The Head of Cyrus Brought to Queen Tomyris" will dominate the newly arranged Flemish-Dutch gallery, and if it were in a gallery three or six times the size it would still be paramount. Freed of a heavy coat of varnish the original resplendence of color and light has been restored, and the picture probably looks now as it did when it was painted in 1623.

Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) was about to enter the period of his superlative accomplishment when this canvas was painted. He had already traveled widely and had been recognized at great centers and by eminent patrons. He established the Antwerp School and gained such recognition that he wrote in 1611 that he had to turn away 100 pupils. It is well known how he fulfilled the many commissions heaped upon him, making sketches and often handing them on to his pupils to be executed. Anthony Van Dyck was his most eminent pupil.

The idea of a "picture factory" may seem subject to criticism, but Rubens lived in a time when decorative pictures were in great demand for the palatial residences of the rich. Rubens satisfied his clients, most of whom were apparently content to have work devised or supervised, if not actually executed by him. Critics and connoisseurs today try to distinguish the hand of the master from his pupils.

This new acquisition is found to bear the imprint of the master's own brush throughout. It is not so even or uniform that it could not in certain passages have been produced by another hand. It has not that systematic handling, that consistent manipulation which our recently purchased Poussin canvas reveals. The Rubens has passages of brilliance, details which are breath-taking in their splendor and elegance, but the figures are arranged for dramatic intensification as well as pictorial pattern, and the artist is frankly more devoted to special passages which are painted with expressed relish.

Rubens was interested in archaeology. His subjects covered both Christian and classical themes. Our new canvas treats a vivid if shocking historical scene described by Herodotus. Rubens in the employ of royal personages signalized royalty with appropriate heroism and elegance, and when necessary, severity. Queen Tomyris made the invading Cyrus pay a gruesome price for his depredations. Rubens has represented the exaction with horror. However, horror is but one aspect of the picture, for the rest is splendor, ornament, dramatic characterization, wonder, gloating, strutting. The effects adds up to a dazzling piece of stagecraft with sumptuous costumes, histrionic gestures, and judicious "spotlighting."

This was a grandiose epoch, the day of the grand manner. Rubens exulted in paint, used it with extravagance and audacity. As he grew older, more and more experienced, he put color to more subtle and dynamic use, painted the exotic flesh tints with more translucency, abandoned the stark contrasts of chiaroscuro. He put a vigorous quality of imagination into his pictures, infused them with the warmth of his nature. He was a romantic artist who was motivated by feeling. His pictures are alive, aware, pulsating. They present the idea in its maximum of expressiveness, the form in robust contours. Titian was his forebear, Renoir his artistic descendant.

The canvas itself has an interesting history in regard to royal possession. It is known to have belonged to Queen Christina of Sweden and after passing through other hands came into the ownership of the brother-in-law of King George VI of England, the Earl of Harewood. It is nearly twelve feet long and nearly seven feet wide.

* * *

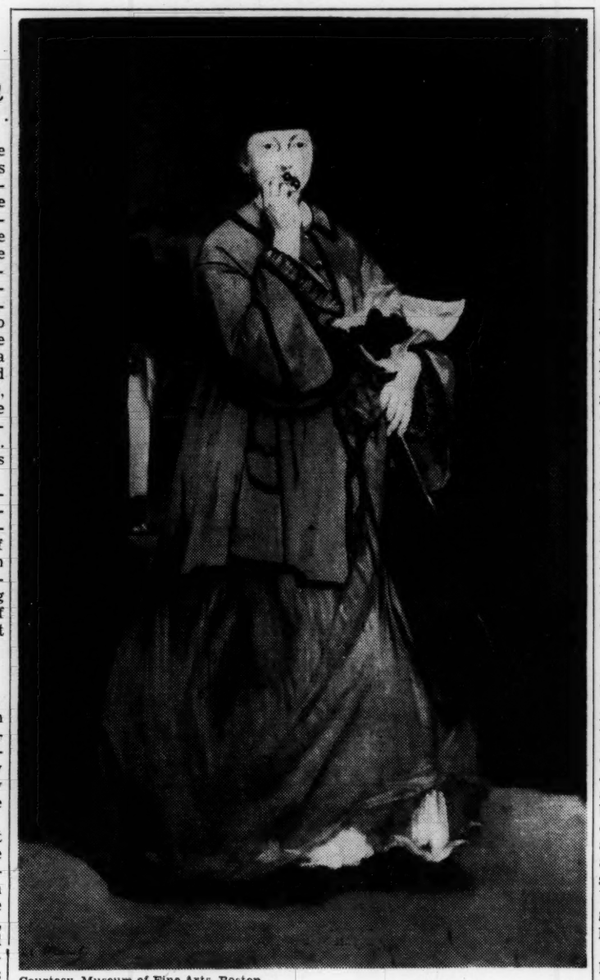
Indo-Chinese Objects

Through June 1 there will be on exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum specimens of bronze and pottery excavated in the last few years in Indo-China by Dr. Olav Janse, under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

The relics throw further light on ancient usage. They include personal ornaments, weapons, vessels and ritual objects found in tombs. They reach back to the Han Dynasty, about 2,000 years ago, and the materials, handling, and shapes are comparable with artifacts found in China proper in this epoch.

The Han period was favorable for art, because of prevailing peace and trade expansion. The bronzes are notable for animal style decoration exemplified in some disk shape mirrors at the Fogg. There is some clay pottery including house models, a palette, a well-head. Some of the vases have an all-over pattern impressed on the surface. There are further ornate tiles from the floors of tombs. There are ear plugs, gold and carnelian beads, bronze daggers, and spearheads.

Also on display is some glazed pottery of the Sung epoch excavated at Annam.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Street Singer'

Oil painting by Edouard Manet, anonymous loan, on exhibition in the renovated French Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Final Concert Conducted By Thiede at Jordan Hall

The Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, appeared in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, giving a program with the solo assistance of Leonard Bernstein, pianist, and putting the capsheaf on a season of admirable presentations.

The orchestra has proved itself the past winter competent to interpret such things as it selects to play, and it plans out its repertory with a discrimination all its own. With peculiar shrewedness it takes care to compete with no other organization, and by the same token looks out that it is itself not competed with. Far from going over ground that the standard and conventional instrumental groups cover, and far from doubling and shadowing the big institution that holds forth week after week in Symphony Hall, it picks out more or less unusual or neglected works, many of them in the class, perhaps, of minor poetry; and in that way it both adds to the art record of the city and enriches the experience of its listeners.

The Women's Symphony, then, is by no means a mere practising body of performers, but a contributing one. Not only is it able to handle something entirely new, like the Tryptich for solo piano, percussion, and string orchestra, by Joseph Wagner, which it produced at its closing meeting of the year, but it can put an individaul mark on a forgotten old piece, as it did at the second concert in January, when it revived Mendelssohn's "Reformation" Symphony. Whether it faces the future or glances back at the past, its championships are worth its time.

Fortunately, the Women's Symphony can give encouragement to another body of musicians that is striving, like itself, for public favor—the Boston Civic Symphony—by bringing out a composition of the Civic's conductor, Mr. Wagner. The town would be poorer, indeed, without its ministrations. With Mr. Thiede continuing to direct, it should win a larger and a larger following. The top music comes in for all the better understanding and appreciation if that a little way under has a fair chance. One kind, when we stop to think, serves as useful comment on the other.

W. P. T.

Screen News

New York

United Artists announces the signing of a contract with Ealing Studios, Ltd., of England, under which this British firm will produce between six and eight pictures a year for UA distribution. The films, produced under the aegis of Michael Balcon and R. F. Baker, will include three "super-specials" annually, designed specifically for the United States market. Mr. Balcon produced "A Yank at Oxford," "The 39 Steps," "Convoy," and other films. The first two pictures provided for by the new agreement are now before the cameras. They are the George Formby comedy, "It's Turned Out Nice Again" and "Ships with Wings," a film about the fleet air arm, costarring John Clements and Leslie Banks.

* * *

"The Big Store" is the final title of the new Marx Brothers picture, heretofore known as "Bargain Basement."

* * *

Elizabeth Fraser, who has been playing the role of the daughter with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night," has signed a contract with Warners. Miss Frazer is being screen tested for the role of Louise in "King's Row," a forthcoming Warner production with Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, and Robert Cummings, Sam Wood is the director.

* * *

According to United Artists, 43,000 persons saw "Major Barbara" at the Astor Theater during its first week, which ended on Wednesday. At popular prices, the gross receipts are reported to be $17,000 for the first seven days. Gabriel Pascal, the producer, has just left for Canada to make arrangements for producing pictures in studios at Toronto.

* * *

According to a trade paper estimate, Chaplin may net as much as $1,000,000 from "The Great Dictator." This is interesting in view of the fact that its early critical response was not uniformly favorable.

Performance Photograph by Bob Golby

Elizabeth Talbot Martin

In "Meet the People," musical revue, opening tonight at the Shubert.

'Proud Valley' From Wales

"Proud Valley," a film made in Wales, is now showing at the Civic Repertory. Not the mine cave-in nor the heroic attempts of a rescue party to save the trapped men, but the singing of Paul Robeson, who is starred, provides the picture with its most dramatic and exciting passages. Mr. Robeson sings "Deep River" and the solo part in a Mendelssohn choral work, assisted by a fine choir which also does some singing on its own account of Welsh airs and hymns.

It was a good idea of Michael Balcon to use real miners and a real mine in making a film that would set forth authentically a picture of Welsh mining life, its risk, and the uncertainty and recurrent poverty endured by the miners and their families. Unfortunately, the potentialities have been scarcely more than approximated by Director Pen Tennyson and the staff of four writers who contributed to the picture. "Proud Valley" lacks any real narrative line. Its situations and its climaxes seem artificially contrived. Almost no attention has been given to character development and that is perhaps why the persons of the story do not interest the spectator particularly.

"The film is about the son of poor parents, engaged to marry the daughter of a relatively prosperous shopkeeper. The boy's father is killed in a mine fire and this, coupled with the shutdown of the mine, threatens to prevent the wedding. After a year of great poverty and suffering in the village, the young man and four friends walk to London to ask the owners to open the mine.

The outbreak of the war, in the meantime, has increased England's need for coal. Although it is hazardous, the chief engineer of the mining company agrees to assist the men in cutting through a shaft so that coal may once more be brought to the surface. This effort ends tragically for the engineer, a miner, and also for David (Mr. Robeson). But the mine is opened and the village saved.

Besides singing magnificently, Mr. Robeson gives an easy and agreeable performance as David. Others in the cast of both amateurs and professionals include Edward Chapman, Simon Lack, Rachel Thomas, Edward Rigby, and Janet Johnson.

Miss Le Gallienne to Aid

Eva Le Gallienne will act as general director of the revival series of plays planned by the Theater Guild for next season in addition to the regular series, and she will also direct several of the productions. An announcement from the Guild says that it is still indefinite whether or not she will appear in any of the plays. At least one of the plays of the Civic Repertory Theater, which Miss Le Gallienne founded in 1926 and operated until 1932, will be among the revivals.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Meet the People," musical revue from Hollywood by way of New York, presented by Danny Dare. The program is divided into two acts and 30 scenes. Sketches, lyrics, and music are by Henry Myers, Jay Gorney, Milt Gross, Henry Blankfort, Mortimer Offner, Edward Eliscu, Danny Dare, and others. The cast includes Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joey Faye, Peggy Ryan, Jack Williams, Marion Colby, Jack Albertson, Barney Phillips, Eddie Johnson, Ted Arkin, Patricia Brilliante, Dorothy Roberts, Jack Boyle, Josephine Del Mar, Robert Nash, Sue Robin, Beverly Weaver, and Norman Lawrence. Scenery is by Frederick Stover; costumes designed by Gorda Vanderneers and Kate Drain Lawson. Curtain at 8:30.

Berkshire Festival Programs

The eighth annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Tanglewood will begin July 31 at 8:30 p. m. The opening number to be played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, will be Handel's Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, No. 10, in D minor

At the invitation of Dr. Koussevitzky, the Berkshire Musical Association's chorus, Horace Hunt, director, will sing with the orchestra. The chorus, which comes from communities in the Berkshire area, will be heard in the Villa-Lobos Choros, No. 10, and in Debussy's Three Nocturnes (Clouds-Festivals-Sirens) at the opening concert. The same chorus will be heard again Thursday night, Aug. 7, with the orchestra.

The Berkshire Festival Chorus, composed of students at the Berkshire Music Center, at Tanglewood, will be heard Thursday, Aug. 14, with a quartet of soloists.

Subscriptions for the nine Festival concerts and box sales are reported considerably ahead of last year. Last autumn when the subscription sale was announced it was said that subscriptions would close June 30, or earlier if the lists were filled. After the subscription sale tickets will be available for single concerts at the New York and Stockbridge offices and from numerous community chairmen. Inquiries for accommodations in the Berkshires during the festival period may be sent to the Berkshire Hills Conference, Courthouse, Pittsfield, Mass.

The programs for the festival are as follows:

SERIES "A"

Thursday Evening, July 31

Handel—Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, No. 10, in D Minor.
Debussy—Three Nocturnes (Clouds-Festivals-Sirens).
Villa-Lobos—Choros No. 10.
Beethoven—Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" (Chorus of the Berkshire Musical Association).

Saturday Evening, Aug. 2

Mendelssohn—"Italian" Symphony.
Beethoven—Overture to "Leonore" No. 3.
Shostakovitch—Symphony No. 5.

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 3

Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony.
Copland—"Quiet City."
Hindemith—Violoncello Concerto.
Brahms—Symphony No. 4. Soloist: Gregor Piatigorsky.

SERIES "B"

Thursday Evening, Aug. 7

Mozart—Symphony in G minor (K. 550)
Mozart—Requiem (Excerpts)
Beethoven—Symphony No. 5 (Chorus, Berkshire Musical Association)

Saturday Evening, Aug. 9

Mozart—"Eine Kleine Natchmusick"
Hanson—Symphony No. 2 "Romantic"
Brahms—Concerto No. 2 in B-flat for Pianoforte
Wagner—Prelude to "Lohengrin"
Wagner—Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"—Soloist: Leonard Shure

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 10

Mozart—Symphony in E-flat Major (K. 543)
Debussy—"La Mer"
Berlioz—Fantastic Symphony

SERIES "C"

Thursday Evening, Aug. 14

Bach-Koussevitzky—Prelude and Fugue in C major
Beethoven—"Missa Solemnis"
Quartet of Soloists
Berkshire Festival Chorus

Saturday Evening, Aug. 16

Vaughan Williams—"London" Symphony
Barber—Violin Concerto
Wagner—Prelude to "Parsifal"
Wagner—Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal"
Wagner—Overture to "Tannhäuser"
Soloist: Ruth Posselt

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 17

Sibelius—Symphony No. 6
Strauss—"Death and Transfiguration"
Tchaikovsky—Symphony No. 5

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, May 27

Concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist. Leo Litwin, pianist. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45.

Concert by candidates for the soloist's diploma and for the Degree Bachelor of Music by the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Jordan Hall. at 2.

Open House Concert presented at the Longy School of Music, by the Silberberg Quartet, assisted by David Glazer, clarinet. Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Wednesday, May 28

Organ students of E. Power-Biggs, member of the Faculty at the Longy School of Music, will play at the First Parish Church in Cambridge, at 8:15.

"Pagliacci" will be presented by the American Youth Opera Association in Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Memorial concert in memoriam F. Addison Porter and Clarence B. Shirley, by the Alpha Chapter Kappa Gamma Psi Fraternity. George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Thursday, May 29

Concert by the Elson Club. Guest artist: Evelyn M. Duncanson. George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Concert by Mae Tylor, soprano, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45.

Saturday, May 31

Concert by Lillian Jones, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of handicrafts and pencil sketches by members of the Boston Center of Adult Education. Through June 2.
Boston Public Library—American landscape paintings. Stills—from notable Charlie Chaplin films. Through June 1.
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of work by students of life classes. Through June 6.
Grace Horne Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Lydia Rotch. Painting by Marian Scott. Through June 1.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and miniatures by members. Through June 14.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Exhibition of prints by Kathe Kollwitz. Through June 7.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by 50 oncoming Americans. Through June 15.
Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Joint exhibition of pictures by Virginia L. Chase and Fay Hoffman Church. Through May 29.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Arbit Blatas. Through June 7.
Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sundays, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall; animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls (Astronomy Room).
Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays (through June), 1-5 p. m. American landscape paintings from George Innes to George Bellows. Indian paintings, XVI-XIX; expressionism in Modern Graphic; specimens of bronze and pottery recently excavated in Indo-China by Dr. Olav Janse. Through June 1.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. New England embroidery before 1800. Special Exhibition Galleries (Upper). Etchings by Rembrandt; prints by Lucas Van Leyden and Durer; engravings after Brueghel; Hollar's Linden (Print Department). Through June 1.
School of Museum of Fine Arts, Corner Museum Road and Fenway—Exhibition of students' work. Through June 7.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts—Prints by Richard Taylor; also "Seeing Eye to Eye," interpretive exhibits. Through June 30.
Concord Art Association, Concord, Massachusetts—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.
Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts—Exhibition of nonobjective paintings. Through May.
Wellesley College Art Museum, Wellesley—Architecture of Alvar Aalto. Modern Houses in America. Exhibition circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through June 7.
Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Camera pictorials. Spring flowers in Japanese prints.

Tonight at the Pops

Introduction to Act III "Lohengrin" ... Wagner
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ... Tchaikovsky
"Chester," New England Revolutionary Hymn ... William Billings
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ... Berlioz
Ballet Music from "Faust" ... Gounod
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn ... Valerius
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ... Wagner
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ... Strauss
"The Toy Trumpet" ... Scott
"Entrance of the Gladiators" ... Fucik

Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

© Vitagraph

Setting for 'Meet John Doe'

Gary Cooper in Frank Capra's production, now showing at the Paramount and Fenway.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," starring Alexander Woollcott. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henry Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street—
"Remember the Day," by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning, presented by the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse Company. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Proud Valley." Paul Robeson and Bob Hope. 2:05, 3:55, 5:50, 7:45, 9:40. Bob Hope in "Watch the Birdie." 1:35, 3:30, 5:25, 7:15, 9:10.

Exeter—
"Topper Returns." Roland Young and Joan Blondell. 2, 5, 8:10. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 1:35, 4:55, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 6:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Repent at Leisure." Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05. "American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:35. Special "Sneak Preview," 9 p. m.

Kenmore—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Give Us Wings," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "March of Time." 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and Constance Moore. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "A Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"Pot O' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 9:05 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "The Man Who Lost Himself." Kay Francis and Brian Aherne. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Scollay—
"Pot O' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"40 Minute Special." "Sports." "Hollywood's Picture People." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Unusual Occupations." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Lady with Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. "Angels Over Broadway." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Father Hubbard in Alaska." "New York's Foreign Quarters." Eddie Foy, Jr., "River Ganges." "The Constitution." cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Voice in the Dark." Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 11:05 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:24, 10:07. "Great Guy." James Cagney. 9:38 a. m., 12:31, 3:24, 6:07, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Footsteps in the Dark." 9, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.

Uptown—
"The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Regent: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Great Plane Robbery." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr and Mrs. Smith,' Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:45, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:50, 4:59, 8:09. "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:39, 6:48, 9:57.

Cleveland Circle: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Shadows on the Stairs." F. Inescourt. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Ellery Queen, Detective." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler.

Dorchester: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Flying Wild." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3, 9:15. "Dead Men Tell," 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3:03, 8:12. "Shadows on the Stairs," Paul Cavanagh 1:54, 6:54, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 2:47, 8:18. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:40, 7:10, 10:07.
Park: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "Face Behind the Mask." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 3:02, 9:17. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Bowery Boy," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:40, 4:49, 7:58. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 2:53, 6:02, 9:11.

Mystic: "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:55, 6:50, 10. "Little Nellie Kelly." 3:15, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 1:45 and 7:45.

Orpheum: "One Night in the Tropics." "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2:05, 7, 10. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:15, 8:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "I'm Still Alive." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:20, 8:10. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 2:20, 6:45, 9:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:20, 9:20. "Blonde Inspiration." Virginia Grey. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. "Scarface," Paul Muni. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, and Dorothy Lamour. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. "Shadows on the Shairs." F. Inescourt.
Strand: "Nice Girl." Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "I'm Still Alive." Kent Taylor. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Play Girl." Kay Francis. 2 and 8.
Central: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "So Ends Our Night." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell. "Melody for Three." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Road to Zanzibar." Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Come Live with Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Flight from Destiny." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds and Charles Quigley. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. 2 and 7:45

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:39, 7:59. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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Red Sox Hitters Move Up in League Averages—Fast Times by Local Track Men

Ted Williams Takes Lead In American Batting Race

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Ted Williams leading the individual batting parade, Joe Cronin right behind him and Lefty Grove in possession of his 296th major mound triumph, the big league spotlight today was focused on the Red Sox. By getting four hits in five official tries yesterday in the series final at New York, Williams boosted his average to a fine .404 and passed Washington's Cecil Travis in the offensive race. Cronin's perfect three-out-of-three day moved him into second place at .386.

More than 36,000 saw Grove move closer to the coveted 300 level. It was his third complete nine-inning effort in six starts this spring and his third victory. For a change, the Red Sox are hitting behind the towering southpaw. He has beaten the Browns 11-4, and the Yankees by 8-4 and 10-3.

A's Here Tomorrow

As they came home and awaited the opening tomorrow of a four-game Fenway Park series with the Philadelphia Athletics, the Red Sox had a .500 fourth-place rating in the American League, three contests behind the Yankees. At New York, the locals gathered a win, a loss and a tie, leaving them all even with the Yanks for the season. Only half a game behind the Sox in the standing are the Detroit Tigers, who today play the first of four consecutive engagements with the Cleveland Indians.

The Red Sox have captured four straight from the Athletics this season, but this good fortune may not last. The Mackmen are now moving right along. As a matter of cold fact, they are only one game away from the first division and in a position to move quickly up the ladder if they can win at Fenway Park. In the most recent eight starts, the Philadelphia entry has emerged with seven triumphs, no less. Included among the collection are three in a row from Cleveland, one from Chicago and three from Washington.

White Sox Second

However, the most amazing exhibition of the spring belongs to the White Sox, who today are in second place, just 4½ contests in the rear of the pace-setting Indians. To steal an ancient expression, Dykes must do it with mirrors. In 35 games he has seen his starting pitcher go the full route 26 times. Most ball players laugh off a suggestion that Jimmy can win the pennant. But there he is, running second.

The week-end also saw Bob Feller notch his ninth triumph. Barring mishaps, the Cleveland fireballer will get up to 30. He works every fourth day and sometimes relieves on the third. In a one or two inning bull pen stunt, he is almost unhittable. Get the most valuable player trophy ready.

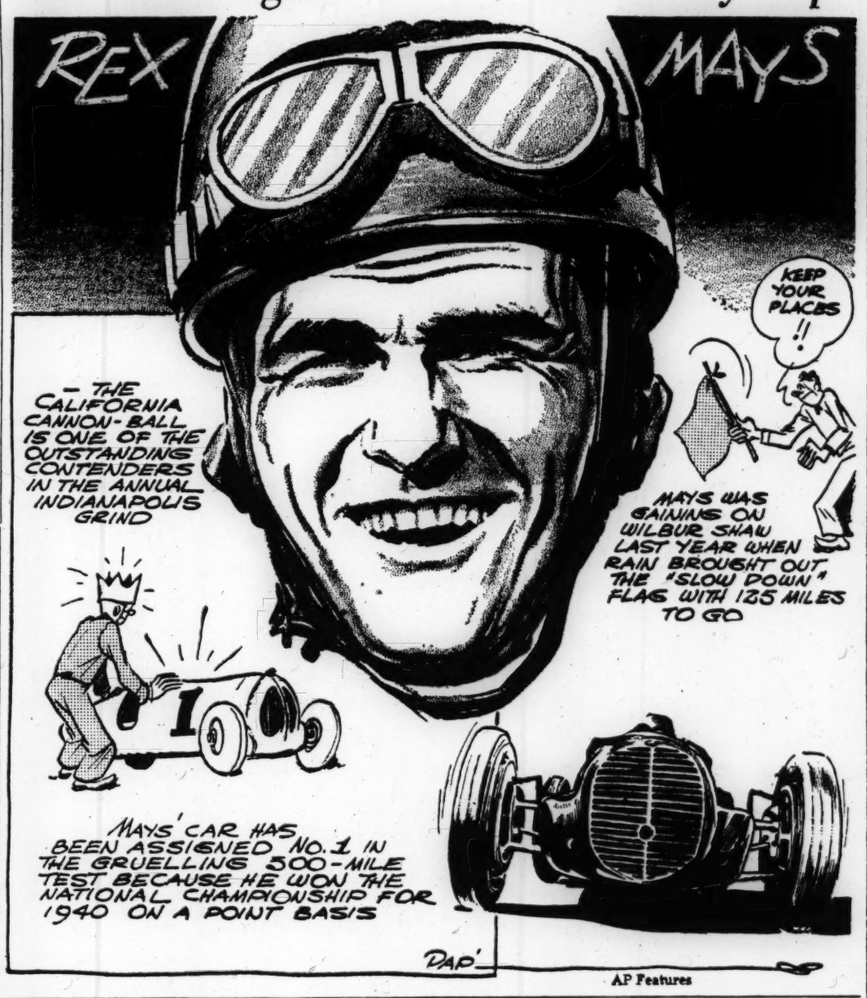
Six Outfielders

The signing of Paul Waner on Saturday is another hint that the Braves are approaching a trade of some description. Casey Stengel now has six outfielders—the Waners, Max West, Johnny Cooney, Don Manno and Gene Moore—or one more than he needs. Paul, who was dropped by the Dodgers earlier in the year, should be able to help through 1941, at least. To make room for him, Stengel released Henry Majeski outright to Newark.

The past week saw the Cardinals jump over the Dodgers in the National League flag race. While the Redbirds were taking six out of seven, the Brooks were compiling a two won and four lost record. Until they took two from the lowly Phils over the week end, Leo Durocher's boys were on the chute. They dropped six straight in the West. Prominent in the St. Louis drive has been the pitching of Lon Warneke, with his five straight wins, and of Harry Gumbert, with his three in a row since arriving from New York.

The Cardinals have climbed to their lofty perch by belittling the Pirates, Giants, Reds and Phillies. Billy Southworth has taken eight from the Bucs without defeat, four straight from the Giants, four out of five from Cincinnati and three of his four starts with Philadelphia.

Rex Rides Again —By Pap'



AP Features

High Scoring Features In Early Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — High winds upset the 16 golfers in the morning qualifying for the New England sectional national open rights here today. Benni Toski, pro at the Wahcomah course in Dalton, Mass., led the field with a 74. Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham and Eddie Burke of New Haven were tied with 75's.

The Dalton professional has returned to competition after three years and six years ago led the field in the first round of the Mass. open, the year Gene Sarazen played. Nettelbladt might easily have led the morning round had he not three-putted the 18th.

The morning scores:

George P. Brunzell, Westboro	47	47—94
(a) Wm. G. Barry, W. Springfield	42	42—84
Armand Moquin, Westboro	42	48—90
J. Vincent O'Bey, Worcester	40	44—84
John Collins, Worcester	45	39—84
(a) Stanley Tenerowicz, Ludlow	40	38—78
J. Gianferante, Brattleboro, Vt.	39	38—77
J. D. Fogerty, S. Hamilton, Mass.	39	40—79
Benni Toski, Dalton, Mass.	37	37—74
Paul D. Campbell, Winchester	43	45—88
H. A. Pezzullo, Barrington, R. I.	40	40—80
James P. Gantz, Concord, N. H.	39	40—79
Harry T. Nettelbladt, Framingham	36	39—75
Ed. A. Burke, New Haven, Conn.	38	37—75
(a) G. R. Anderson, Worcester	39	37—76
Bud Trumbull, Chicopee, Mass.	44	39—83

Last year New England was allowed five places and at Belmont Tony Manero, Ted Bishop of Woodland, Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt., Holly Mandly of Avon, Conn., and Johnny Thoren of Woodland won the honors. Of these only Gianferante was in the field today.

* * *

Framingham emerged from the cellar of the Metropolitan League yesterday when its four-ball team held the league-leading Thorny Lea team to a six-all tie. . . . Blue Hill defeated Norfolk 9-3 yesterday to extend its lead in the Norfolk County League. . . . Woburn and Marlboro, which were tied for the lead in the Bay State League, ran into trouble yesterday. . . . Woburn lost to George Wright 7-5, while Marlboro fell to Arlmont 10-2.

* * *

The W. G. A. winds up its spring team matches today with Western hoping to hold its lead against Northern at Brae Burn, and The Country Club and Southern meeting at T. C. C. . . . Earlier this season Northern won 4-3, but today the team was due to be without the services of Deborah Verry, State champion.

G. C.

Hurdlers Show Strength In N. E. Week End Meets

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That New England will figure prominently in the hurdle races in the 65th annual I. C. 4-A championships in New York this week end was promised by the feats of two local collegians in meets over the week end.

Most prominent were the victories of Eddie Dugger of Tufts, the I. C. 4-A champion, who retained both his high and low hurdle titles as Rhode Island State won the New England intercollegiate championship at M. I. T. Running a close second were those of Harvard's Don Donahue, who led the Crimson to a surprise win over Yale at New Haven, 70½ to 64½.

One Record

Dugger, despite a leg injury which has been bothering him all spring, put the only new record into the books of the New England Association when he flew over the low timbers in 23.7s., breaking the mark of 23.8s. he formerly held with Kenny Clapp of Brown. In the high hurdles, the Tufts star equaled his own association record of 14.5s., a mark which is two tenths of a second under the I. C. 4-A record he established at Harvard last June.

At New Haven Donahue whipped over the high sticks in the same time as Dugger to break the all-time Harvard mark of 14.6s., set by Eugene Record in 1932. This record was allowed after a study of the anemometer showed that the wind was not blowing too hard at the time. Don's mark of 23.3s., in the low hurdles, however, was not credited because the wind averaged seven miles per hour.

Watch Hall

These two boys will undoubtedly be the ones to watch at Randalls Island this week end, but there is another local hurdler—Walter Hall of Tufts—who could very well upset either. Hall ran second to Dugger in both races Saturday, the same as he has been doing for the past few years. Walter has beaten Eddie in practice races but never in a meet, and this Saturday he will get his last chance to take the negro star. Dugger will be graduated this June, but Hall, a transfer student from Boston College, still has a year to go.

Hall's and Dugger's work Saturday afternoon resulted in 16 points for the Jumbos and won third place for Tufts. Rhode Island's tremendous power in the field saw the Rams score 30⅔ points to win the meet, while Holy Cross used its strength on the track to score 24⅓ points and win second place. Boston College, with its Sugar Bowl football heroes starring in the field events, was fourth with 22 points.

Four Out of Five

This makes the fourth time in the past five years that the blue-clad Rams have won the New Englands. The only time they did not win they were second to Holy Cross by a quarter of a point. The Crusaders, with victories in 1936 and 1939, have two legs on this sixth association cup and are the only team able to stop the Rams from retiring the trophy. The cup will be in competition for two more years, with the team having the most victories winning permanent possession.

First-place winners for Rhode Island were Bob Nichols in the mile, Bill Forsstrom in the broad jump, Jack Kreuger in the shot-put, and Norman Wilcox in the hammer. Holy Cross had firsts from Francis Hines in the quarter and Francis Maloney in the two-mile. Other victories were turned in by Gil Walker of B. C. in the 100, Bill Booth of Springfield in the 220, Bobby Carroll of Northeastern in the half-mile, Roger Burton of Springfield in the javelin, Gil Peters of Colby in the high jump, Stephen Lemson of New Hampshire in the pole vault, and Al Morro of B. C. in the discus.

In the Harvard-Yale affair, Doug Pirnie of Harvard was the only other double winner besides Donahue, taking both sprint races. Altogether the Crimson took nine firsts to five for the Blue, with one—the pole vault—being tied between Ed Macomber of Yale and Mitchell Ford of Harvard. Harvard first places were won by Bob Houghton in the mile, Dick Pfister in the shotput, Dave Ives in the broad jump, John Bunker in the high jump, and Tom Lacey in the javelin. Yale's were won by Matt Pfeiffenberger in the two-mile, Jim Ord in the 880, Larry Crowley in the 440, Vinc Carpenter in the hammer throw, and Ernie Parshall in the discus.

Double-Header Tomorrow

Baseball shorts . . . The Red Sox and Athletics play the first double-header of the local season tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park . . . Starting time, as usual, will be 1:30 . . . Ted Williams has a hitting streak of 10 games and an average of .421 for the month of May . . . Since returning to the outfield as a regular, following a training camp injury, Ted has gone hitless in only two games . . . Joe Cronin hit .363 in the Yankee series . . . After going through 30 games at first base without an error, Jimmy Foxx has made four in three contests at third . . . Despite the willingness and hustle of Double-X to fill the hole at the hot corner, obviously he cannot go along at that berth.

* * *

The Braves play a night game at the Polo Grounds tomorrow . . . They play a series at Philadelphia Friday and Saturday, then come home for a stand against the West . . . There is a double-header with the Pirates next Sunday . . . Casey Stengel gave Chet Ross his first 1941 appearance yesterday and the injured outfielder produced a pinch single, driving in a run . . . However, Chet will not be ready to roam the outfield for a while . . . Eddie Miller has a hitting streak of nine games . . . Buddy Hassett has a pinch hitting average of .333—very good . . . Johnny Cooney was up to .337 today . . . As Moe Berg would say, Johnny is wonderful.

E. R.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at Cleveland.
(Only game scheduled.)

National League

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

Bay State Golf League

	Points For	Points Agst.
*Arlmont	30½	17½
†Riverside	30	18
Woburn	34½	22½
Marlboro	31½	28½
*George Wright	25	23
Maynard	28½	31½
Lexington	27	33
Wildwood	26	34
*Ponkapoag	19½	28½
Brookline	23½	36½

*Match postponed to May 30.
†Match postponed to May 30.

Results May 25
Arlmont 10, Marlboro 2.
Ponkapoag 9, Brookline 3.
Lexington 8, Wildwood 4.
Riverside 7½, Maynard 4½.
George Wright 7, Woburn 5.

Municipal Golf League

	Points For	Agst
Green Hill	41	18
*D. W. Field	28	8
Happy Valley	34	20
Fresh Pond	18	36
*Ponkapoag	11	25
Mt. Hood	12	42

*Drew bye yesterday.

Results May 25
Happy Valley 17, Mt. Hood 1.
Green Hill 13½, Fresh Pond 2½.
D. W. Field and Ponkapoag drew byes.

Norfolk County Golf League

	Points For	Agst.
*Blue Hill	44	16
*Sharon	38	22
*Brockton	31½	28½
*Norfolk	28	32
*Furnace Brook	19½	40½
*Franklin	19	41

*One match postponed.

Results May 25
Blue Hill 9, Norfolk 3.
Sharon 7, Furnace Brook 5.
Franklin 6½, Brockton 5½.

Metropolitan Golf League

	Points For	Agst
Thorny Lea	43	17
Salem	41½	18½
Trapelo	40½	19½
Bear Hill	35	25
Tedesco	27	33
South Shore	22	38
Framingham	16	44
Bellevue	15	45

Results May 25
Salem 10½, Bellevue 1½.
Trapelo 9½, South Shore 2½.
Bear Hill 9, Tedesco 3.
Thorny Lea 6, Framingham 6.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park. 2 Games, 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub, 2195
Fenway Park, Ken. 6332

Baseball Score Exceeds Cricket Game in Interest

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — They turned the Trinity College football gridiron into a cricket pitch for a match held as part of an Empire Day celebration, but the announcement of a baseball score brought the loudest applause of the afternoon.

In the midst of the proceedings, which were pretty much of a mystery to the spectators, the announcer reported that the Trinity ball team had defeated Wesleyan, its traditional rival, 3 to 1 in Middletown.

The cricket match was arranged by President Remsen B. Ogilby of Trinity who managed one of the teams, but it was soundly beaten by a team of English boys now studying at American prep schools.

The score, they said, was "56 all out to 28 all out."

Navy, Princeton Coast Guard And Dartmouth Reach

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 26 (AP) —The U. S. Naval Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, Princeton, and Dartmouth qualified Saturday for the McMillan Cup sailing races to be held at Marblehead, Mass., June 24 to 26.

The races were sailed over the Severn River four-mile triangular course in a smooth sea and a light northwest wind, a continuation of Friday's events.

In the knockabout races, Navy scored highest with 34¾ points. The Coast Guard was second with 32½, followed by Princeton with 31½, University of Pennsylvania 26½, and Michigan 26¼. So close was the finish that the judges permitted third place—Princeton—to qualify.

Dartmouth won the half rater competition, scoring 29¼ points. Harvard trailed with 22½, Tufts was third with 17¼ and Brown last with 12¼.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
*Williams	99	24	40	5	22	.404
Cronin	114	26	44	4	21	.386
Di Maggio	132	32	44	0	12	.333
Pytlak	74	8	21	0	6	.284
Tabor	102	11	29	4	21	.284
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Peacock	55	7	15	0	11	.273
Foxx	120	29	32	5	27	.267
Fox	44	4	11	0	5	.250
Newsome	34	4	8	0	3	.235
Spence	73	8	17	1	11	.233
Finney	97	16	20	1	9	.206
Carey	5	3	1	0	1	.200
Hale	18	3	2	0	0	.111

*First in American League.

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Ross	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
L. Waner	28	6	14	0	3	.500
Cooney	98	12	33	0	7	.337
Hassett	9	2	3	0	2	.333
Moore	124	15	34	1	10	.274
Miller	129	16	34	2	18	.264
Rowell	130	17	34	3	9	.262
Dahlgren	122	13	26	5	21	.213
West	99	17	20	6	20	.202
Manno	15	1	3	0	4	.200
Masi	27	2	5	0	2	.185
Berres	66	4	12	0	6	.182
Sisti	79	8	14	1	6	.177
P. Waner	37	2	6	0	4	.162
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard vs. Washington Husky Crew

College athletics abide by a more or less regulated routine of schedule, come wind or rain. Professional sports promotors take advantage of given opportunities. This spring the Harvard-Yale annual boat race and the Poughkeepsie Regatta are to be held as usual, but the two races divide the spoils.

Harvard's smooth crew proved itself to be the best sprint crew in the East Saturday when it closed its short-race season with an undefeated mark. The Crimson defeated Princeton for the second time and left Cornell and Syracuse awash. Harvard will not row at Poughkeepsie, sticking to its traditional affair with Yale, and the Eli have not impressed anyone to date this Spring.

From out of the West will come another favored University of Washington crew to row against a number of eastern crews, most of them already beaten by Harvard. Professional match makers would whip up columns of publicity about this East-West affair and get the Crimson into that Poughkeepsie race. It would make an undeniably grand attraction and with college athletics at a low ebb, it seems too bad to pass up staging such a natural.

* * *

One of the best sprint attractions in New England is due in the 100 and 220 dashes in the 37th annual Brown Interscholastic meet this Friday. Harvey Kelsey of Andover and Howie Caldwell of Moses Brown are entered. Last Saturday Caldwell ran 9.7 and 23.5 in a triangular meet with Dean Academy and Portsmouth Priory and Kelsey turned in times of 9.8 and 22.4 to help beat Exeter Academy in a dual meet.

* * *

No one even remotely interested in the major leagues could help but enjoy the victory Mose Grove turned in against the Yankees yesterday. The triumph brought his career victory list to 296 and he is aiming at the 300 mark.

* * *

If Walter Hall, Tufts hurdler who finished second to team mate Eddie Dugger in both hurdles events of the New Englands Saturday, had not transferred from Boston College to Tufts, his six points would have given the Eagles second place in the meet. B. C. scored 22 and his six would have boosted the team to within 22-3 points behind the winner, Rhode Island. Holy Cross with 24 1-3 points would have dropped to third.

* * *

Northeastern opened its baseball season by beating Boston College 9-0 and closes the season tomorrow at the Heights. The Herb Gallagher team defeated Harvard last week and Saturday took a double-header from Tufts, 5-1 and 7-6 at Tufts. Canceled game deprived the Huskies from the New England Conference crown.

* * *

That is nice news for Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, etc., in the Eastern League, that comes out of Princeton. The Tigers have a freshman pitcher who has turned in two no-hit, no-run games this season. His second was pitched Saturday beating the Penn yearlings 1-0.

* * *

Yale won its annual lacrosse game from Harvard 17 to 5 . . . Harvard Jayvee oarsmen beat Cornel and Syracuse, but the freshmen trailed the Orange and Black with Cornell and Princeton following in order . . . The Eli poloists romped over Harvard, 14 to 1, and the net team halted the Crimson 7-2 . . . E. Blair Hawley and John R. Moses of Exeter won the Harvard interscholastic doubles, but the single final will not take place until next week at Exeter—Hawley and Moses being the finalists.

* * *

The state schoolboy tennis started at Winchester but was rained out after Newton, defending team, took a lead . . . Dick Shaughnessey continued his habit of winning skeet titles and added the Massachusetts state individual championship to his collection for the fourth successive time yesterday. He also paced the Hilltop Gun Club five-man team to the state title when he broke 100-straight targets . . . Hugh Mulcahy and Johnny Broaca, former Philadelphia and Yankee pitchers, respectively, pitched part of the games in the New England League opening yesterday.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students) (15.13mc and 11.73m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Southernaires"; "Fantasy in Melody."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Shirley Sadler, songs; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; "Hollywood Reporter"; dance music.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; Viennese Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney, N. S. W. — 4:55 p. m. — Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:25 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"Parsifal," DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—7:10 p. m.—"Listening Post," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Transylvanian Minre's songs; Music and Prose; News in English; Talk: "May," HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—8:35 p m.—Noro Band. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Nations." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:15 p m.—Talk: "The People of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—"Peru Today" Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concerts with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, May 27
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, May 27
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRDL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

Local Box Scores

Braves

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rucker, cf	5	1	4	6	2	0	0
Whitehead 2b	4	0	0	0	3	4	0
Ott rf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Danning c	4	2	2	2	4	0	0
Young 1b	4	2	2	5	12	0	0
Arnovich lf	5	0	3	4	1	0	0
Jurges ss	5	0	0	0	1	3	1
Orengo 3b	3	1	2	2	2	2	0
Melton p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Lohrman p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	38	6	14	20	27	12	1
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	5	0	0	0	3	4	1
L Waner cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney cf	4	0	3	4	1	0	0
P Waner rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	5	0	1	1	12	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
West lf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sisti 3b	3	1	1	0	1	2	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
*Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi, c	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
**E Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Manno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
§Ross	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
¶Lamanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
**Hassett	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Posedel p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gremp c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	2	9	13	27	17	1

*Batted for Berres in fifth. †Batted for Masi in eighth. ‡Batted for Sullivan in third. §Batted for Errickson in fifth. ¶Ran for Ross in fifth. **Batted for Johnson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Young 2, Rucker, Danning, Arnovich, Jurges, Ross, Hassett. Two-base hits, Arnovich, Cooney, Miller. Three-base hits, Rucker, Masi. Home run, Young. Stolen base, Sisti. Sacrifices, Whitehead, Melton. Double plays, Sisti, Rowell and Dahlgren; West, Miller and Sisti. Left on bases, New York 10, Boston 11. Base on balls, by Melton 3, by Errickson, by Johnson, by Javery. Struck out, by Melton 3, by Lohrman, by Sullivan, by Errickson 2. Hits, off Melton, 8 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Lohrman, 1 in 2 innings; off Sullivan, 7 in 3 innings; off Errickson, 2 in 2 innings; off Johnson, 4 in 2 innings; off Posedel, 0 in 1 inning; off Javery, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Melton. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Umpires, Sears, Jorda and Barr. Time, 2h. 30m. Attendance, 9,606.

Red Sox

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D Di Maggio cf	4	3	1	2	3	0	0
Finney lf	4	3	2	3	1	0	0
Williams lf	5	2	4	5	1	0	0
Foxx 3b	5	0	1	1	3	1	2
Cronnin ss	3	2	3	4	2	1	1
Fox rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
L Newsome 2b	5	0	1	1	3	3	0
Peacock c	5	0	2	2	2	0	1
Grove p	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	40	10	14	17	27	9	4
NEW YORK							
Sturm 1b	3	0	1	1	4	1	0
Rolfe 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Henrich rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Rosar c	4	1	1	1	14	1	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Keller lf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Crosetti ss	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
Russo p	2	0	0	1	1	2	0
Stanceau p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Bordagaray	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bonham p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Rizzuto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	7	10	27	6	1

*Batted for Stanecan in seventh. †Batted for Bonham in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	2	0	—10
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, L. Newsome, Williams 2, Fox 2, Keller 3, Peacock 2, Foxx 3. Two-base hits, Cronin, D. Di Maggio, Williams. Home run, Keller. Stolen bases, L. Newsome, Gordon. Sacrifice, Sturm. Double play, Foxx, Newsome and Finney. Left on base, New York 7, Boston 9. Base on balls, by Russo 2, by Stanceau 2, by Bonham 2, by Grove 3. Struck out, by Russo 8, by Stanceau 2, by Bonham, by Grove. Hits, off Russo, 10 in 6 innings (none out in 7th); off Stanceau, 1 in 1 inning; off Bonham, 3 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Russo. Time, 2h. 30m. Umpires, Rommel, Hubbard and Ormsby. Attendance, 36,461.

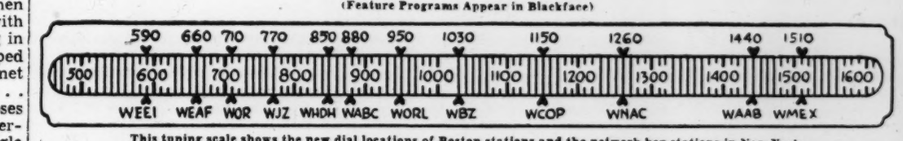
Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	7	2	.700
Princeton	6	3	.667
Dartmouth	4	4	.500
Yale	4	3	.571
Pennsylvania	4	7	.363
Harvard	3	6	.333
Columbia	3	7	.300

Results May 24
Yale 9, Dartmouth 8.
Princeton 14, Pennsylvania 7.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"..	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	game, by telegraph....	Sports and Music
3:30	Red Cross Reporter.	"John's Other Wife"....	"The Guiding Light"..	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:45	News: "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	game, by telegraph....	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife".....	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Women's Clubs Program.	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	game, by telegraph....	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Philadelphia - Brooklyn	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee: News.....	"Young Widder Brown"..	game, by telegraph....	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk..	"Don Winslow"; drama..	"Home of the Brave"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	"A to Z in Novelty"....	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Wings on Watch".....	Three Sons: vocal.....	Frank Ryan, sports ..	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music..	"Musical

Several Records Tumble at Los Angeles Coliseum Track and Field Gathering

Expectations Lived Up To As Athletes Thrill Crowd

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Track and field records tumbled like leaves in autumn at the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays last Saturday.

World marks shattered were the high jump with 6ft. 10⅞in.; and the four-man two-mile relay with 7m. 34.5s.; a world junior college record in the four-man mile relay with 3m. 18.6s., and a national scholastic record in the four-man two-mile relay high school contest with 8m. 1.7s.

One of the largest crowds in the history of Los Angeles track contests—with the exception, of course, of the 1932 Olmpic Games—enjoyed a thrill-packed afternoon in the famed arena, witnessing what is perhaps the nearest thing to the Olympics which could be presented in this country at this time.

Blue Ribbon Event

Outstanding track and field athletes from all parts of the country came here for the event, representing such institutions as Indiana, Ohio State, Michigan, Northwestern, Louisiana State, Texas, Drake, and, naturally, those closer to home such as University of Southern California, Universities of California at Los Angeles and at Berkeley, Stanford, Salinas J. C., Fresno, Olympic Club, Oregon and the Southern California Athletic Association

This blue ribbon event, sponsored by the Olympic Games Committee of Southern California, of which William May Garland is president, also boasted several events for some 170 high school and junior college athletes.

High School Mark

The first event which saw a time fall was in the high school four-man two-mile relay in which six teams representing 18 high schools in the city competed. The Marine division, comprising runners from San Pedro and Torrance high schools, easily captured first spot and overthrew the old national scholastic record of 8m. 5.3s. which was established in 1938 by Roosevelt High School, Des Moines, Iowa. The new mark is 8:17.

This was followed shortly by the college four-man two-mile relay which saw California (at Berkeley) fight its way to a victory over Michigan, Indiana, Southern California, and Stanford, in that order, in 7:34.5, which surpassed the record of 7:35.8 which a picked American team set in London in 1936. The California runners and their times were John Reese, 1:54; Grover Klemmer, 1:54; Dick Peter, 1:52.8, and Clarence Barnes, 1:53.7. The bulk of the credit for the California win here went to Peter and Barnes for their performances.

A junior college record was broken in the four-man relay when the Western Junior College Conference team, with runners from Los Angeles City College, and Pasadena and Compton junior colleges, shaved four seconds off the existing mark of 3:19, set by San Mateo last year.

With the grace of a cloud sailing on the wind, Les Steers of Oregon cleared the high jump bar at 6 feet 10⅞ inches. This bettered his record leap made four weeks ago—6ft. 10 25-32in., by 3-32 of an inch. Three attempts at one inch more elevation were unsuccessful. Bill Stewart, not attached to any organization, and John Wilson of Southern California tied for second with 6ft. 7in.

Next Meet June 17

In the pole vault, although every fan knew it was improbable that Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club would go any higher than he has already, none would have been unduly surprised. He won the jump with a straight 15 feet, which is 2⅝ inches less than his world record, then tried for 15 feet 5 inches, but failed.

The next piece de resistance on the track and field bill of fare, which some observers say will be as good as this event, is the match between the best athletes at the recent Big 10 Conference meet and the stars of the Coast Conference competition, to be held in the Coliseum the night of June 17.

Random Ramblings — Taking four-straight lickings from the Sacramento Solons at Wrigley Field, the Los Angeles Angels fell with a heavy thud into the Coast League basement . . . Seeking to at least equal the all-time high reached by Lakeside Country Club, through the hard work of Maurie Luxford, in putting on the Southern California amateur championships last June, the Oakmont club is hard at work making plans for the 1941 meet, which starts June 9 with qualifying rounds . . . Reports have filtered down from the Northwest that Jack Hansen and Elmer Mallory, both owned by the Los Angeles baseball club, are playing good ball with Tacoma . . . Coast fans were glad to see Pitchers Bob Muncrief and Aldon Wilkie enter the major-league win columns last week.

A. S., 3d.

Goodall Trophy Winner

Wide World

Paul Runyan Adding Scores

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—The little New Yorker who won the Goodall Round-Robin golf tourney at the Fresh Meadow C. C. yesterday with a plus 26—10 full shots better than the field—and a purse of $1,000, is shown here figuring his chances early in the day before the completion of the scores.

Runyan Set To Try For Open Berth

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Though he is $1,000 richer for his victory yesterday in the fourth annual Goodall Round Robin, Paul Runyan will be just one of some thousand other golfers when he steps on the first tee this morning. Along with those thousand others, he'll have to fight for the right to quality for next week's open championship at Fort Worth, Texas.

However, there isn't much doubt he can make it. Any man who can finish seven rounds on a tough golf course 23 shots over par and still beat 14 of the country's best pros shouldn't find it difficult to win one of the 12 places awarded the 65 men competing in the Metropolitan District sectional qualifying round.

Many Angles

Runyan's victory in the Goodall, his first of any kind in three years, was proof that the match play round robin is a tournament of many angles, in which they pay off not only on the kind of golf you're shooting but also on the type your opponents deliver.

In medal scores Runyan finished in a tie for fourth place with Jug McSpaden. Each had 513. Yet McSpaden wound up the four days' play with a net score of minus one, meaning he had lost one more hole than he won in his 14 matches, whereas Runyan had plus 26.

Runyan's rounds included two 75's, a 76, and a 77. On one of the 75's he lost only four points, on the other he won two. On the 76 he also netted two. And on the 77 he broke even against U. S. Open Champion Lawson Little and McSpaden.

Paddle Putter

Runyan also had two 69's. The first one came in the third round, and brought him 14 points against two rivals who were floundering all over the course. The second came in yesterday's final round, when it counted most. Runyan was matched with Vic Ghezzi, who was leading him three points, and Horton Smith. He beat Ghezzi 4 up and Smith 5 up, to knock Ghezzi down to a second-place tie with Gene Sarazen.

Paul played remarkable golf on that last round. Outdriven consistently by both his rivals, time and again he would hit woods and irons that rolled right up to the pin. His paddle putter was doing tricks, and he played at his best when the pressure was heaviest.

St. Louis Cardinals Face Cub Series Minus Crespi

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cards, setting a breathless pace in the National League, open a new series against the Chicago Cubs today with a patched-up infield, the result of an injury to their sensational rookie second baseman, Frank Crespi. The flying leaders swept a double-header with the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday by scores of 6 to 4 and 4 to 3. This will supply the test of whether the Cards are sufficiently strong in replacements to shake off an occasional casualty and go right on blowing down the opposition. If Crespi's absence fails to slow Billy Southworth's boys, then Brooklyn might as well begin pointing for '42.

The injury forces Southworth to shift Jimmy Brown from third to second, a position at which he does not excel, and to install Steve Mesner at third. In his first time at bat yesterday, Mesner smote a double with the bases loaded to win the opening game, but he failed to hit in four attempts in the nightcap and committed an error. However, with Enos Slaughter and Johnny Mize rattling the fences day after day, Mesner's batting will not be of supreme importance.

Feller's Ninth

The Cleveland Indians, threatening to make a runaway of the American League race, went bowling merrily along to their fifth straight victory as 20,000 Sunday fans watched Bob Feller shut out the St. Louis Browns 6 to 0 and rack up his ninth victory of the year. The young fireballer fanned 13 and didn't allow a hit until the fifth.

Jeff Heath, the Indians' barrel-legged outfielder, became the first batter ever to smash a ball into the upper deck of Cleveland's Municipal Stadium. He also hit a triple and a single.

Lefty Grove inched nearer his lifetime goal of 300 victories as he notched No. 296 at the expense of the New York Yankees, 10 to 3. The great southpaw gave up only seven hits and would have scored a shut-out if Jimmy Foxx had not dropped Charlie Keller's pop foul for the third out in the fourth inning. Keller, given a life, then hit a home run with two on.

White Sox Score

The Chicago White Sox, after having gone scoreless for 26 straight innings, burst loose with a seven-run rally in the seventh frame at Detroit to knock Hal Newhouser from the hill and win 7 to 3. Thronton Lee went the route for the Sox.

The Athletics swept their three-game series with Washington by jumping on the eminent knuckleballer, Dutch Leonard, for five runs in the eighth. The score was 7 to 3.

With Joe Medwick dropped down to seventh place in the batting order, the Brooklyns made the most of five hits to beat the Phillies, 8 to 4. Young Pete Reiser's sixth-inning home run with the bases filled was the blow that ruined Ike Pearson. Whit Wyatt again failed to last for the Dodgers, and Bill Swift got credit for the win.

Charley Root bested Paul Derringer in a tense duel as the Chicago Cubs nosed out Cincinnati, 3 to 2, in the ninth. Billy Nicholson's double, followed by a sacrifice and Charley George's single, broke it up. Ernie Lombardi's home run provided both Cincinnati runs.

The Boston Braves trotted out 22 players, but still lost to the Giants, 6 to 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	28	12	.700
Chicago	21	14	.600
New York	20	18	.526
Boston	18	16	.500
Detroit	18	19	.486
Philadelphia	17	19	.472
Washington	14	24	.368
St. Louis	11	23	.303

Results May 24

New York 7, Boston 6.
Detroit 1, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 13, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 5.

Results May 25

Boston 10, New York 3.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	26	19	.743
Brooklyn	24	12	.667
New York	18	14	.563
Chicago	16	17	.485
Cincinnati	16	20	.444
Pittsburgh	12	19	.387
Boston	12	20	.375
Philadelphia	10	23	.303

Results May 24

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 10, Pittsburgh 7.

Results May 25

Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 4.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.
New York 6, Boston 2.

U. S. Amateur Golf At Pebble Beach

By the Associated Press

New York, May 26

The United States Golf Association has announced Sept. 7-12 as the dates for the 1942 amateur championship at the Pebble Beach course, Del Monte, Calif.

Smith Betters Four Freestyle Swim Records

HONOLULU, May 26 (AP)—Bill Smith, Jr., Honolulu aquatic star, competing in events sanctioned by the Hawaiian A. A. U., has been clocked at 6:3 for 550 yards, 6:37.8 for 600, 7:47.5 for 700 and 8:54.8 for 800, all being improvements on times for the same distances made by Jack Medica of Seattle and listed in the manual under the classification of noteworthy performances.

Medica's comparable times were 6:6, 6:40.9, 7:50.6 and 8:58.6, all made at Chicago in 1934.

In two previous weeks young Smith came through with six record bettering marks, one of them 11:14.9 for the 1,000-yard freestyle test, 22½ seconds better than the world mark set by Medica at Portland, Ore., in 1933.

Adolf Kiefer, backstroke star of the Chicago Tower Club, swam the 150-yard distance Saturday night in 1:30.4, bettering his own world mark of 1:32.7 established at Chicago in 1936.

Baseball Taking Hold in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda (CP)—Baseball is beginning to take hold as the most popular sport in Bermuda, pushing the British game of cricket into the background. With the advent of Americans here in the United States Navy and Army, and civilians in the construction camps, ball games have been staged regularly.

Many Bermudians believe baseball will soon hold sway in Bermuda scholastic sports.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 25

International League

Jersey City 4-7, Syracuse 0-0.
Buffalo 2-0, Rochester 0-1
Newark 9-4, Baltimore 1-5
Montreal 13-4, Toronto 8-1.

American Association

St. Paul 7-2, Milwaukee 6-0.
Kansas City 11-3, Minneapolis 7-6.
Columbus 10-12, Louisville 2-8.
Toledo 13-6, Indianapolis 3-5.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3-3, Seattle 0-12.
San Francisco 3-4, San Diego 2-8.
Hollywood 8-5, Portland 7-7.
Sacramento 12-4, Los Angeles 6-3.

Texas League

Beaumont 11-3, San Antonio 6-5.
Houston 14-6, Shreveport 2-1.
Fort Worth 5-1, Tulsa 2-3.
Oklahoma City 3-2, Dallas 1-1.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 9-6, Atlanta 3-7.
Nashville 8-4, Knoxville 3-7.
Memphis 15-3, Little Rock 1-6.
Birmingham 6-1, New Orleans 5-4.

Eastern League

Williamsport 11-7, Springfield 2-12.
Albany 13-5, Wilkes Barre 7-5.
Scranton 6-2, Binghamton 5-6.
Hartford 10-8, Elmira 6-3.

College Baseball

Results May 24

Trinity 3, Wesleyan 1.
Brooklyn 9, Queens 6.
Worcester Tech 14, Mass. State 8.
Assumption 6, Lowell Textile 5.
California 2, Minnesota 0.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Springfield 4.
Brown 1, Providence College 0.
Yale 9, Dartmouth 8.
Syracuse 3, Cornell 2.
Princeton 14, Pennsylvania 7 (13 innings).
Harvard-Holy Cross, postponed, rain.
Bates 6, Vermont 5.
Penn State 23, Army 4.
Dartmouth Freshmen 8, Exeter 0.
Monson Academy 6, Massachusetts State Freshmen 5.
Ohio State 8, Notre Dame 5 (10 innings).
R. I. State 9, Connecticut 2.
Northeastern 5, Tufts 1 (first); Northeastern 7, Tufts 6 (second).

American Association

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	22	12	.647
Minneapolis	22	15	.595
Louisville	20	17	.541
Columbus	18	16	.529
Toledo	19	17	.528
St. Paul	18	22	.450
Indianapolis	15	19	.441
Milwaukee	9	25	.265

Veterans and Newcomers Jam Entry List for Open

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The energetic youngsters who still claim golf is a veteran's game and golfing oldsters who maintain that tournaments are only for the young fellows, can find plenty of fuel for their arguments today.

For the entry list for the 1941 national open golf championship is loaded with colorful veterans and sharpshooting newcomers who have to win their places in the main tournament through today's sectional qualifying rounds.

Small Field

Approximately 1,000 players have to fire 36 holes apiece in 27 different locations. Of these 128 will win the right to join 42 exempted stars in the open at Fort Worth, Texas, June 5, 6, and 7. The field is the smallest in nearly a decade, due mainly to the fact that Fort Worth is so far from the big eastern and mid-western golfing centers, but it's still strong enough to keep all but the best from qualifying.

Under a new rule this year, eight former open champions who weren't playing well enough last summer to place among the leaders in the open, were granted sectional exemption along with those who shot the low 30 scores and tie in 1940. The home club at Fort Worth also is exempt.

Well-Known Stars

That gives the veterans a head start of 15 former winners of the crown as well as most of the season's leading tournament players. However, today's field includes such famous players as Harry Cooper, Denny Shute, Johnny Bulla, Dutch Harrison, Ky Laffoon, Bill Mehlhorn, Jock Hutchison, Sr., Paul Runyan, who yesterday won the Goodall Round-Robin tourney; Jimmy Demaret, Jimmy Thomson, Clayton Heafner, Joe Turnesa and four of his brothers; Sam Byrd, Joe Kirkwood, Sr. and Jr., Bobby Cruickshank, Al and Abe Espinosa, Chick Harbert, Leonard Dodson, Don Schumacher, and George Von Elm.

They're not all veterans by any means, but they've all been around long enough to win considerable golfing fame. A great many others on the list are practically as prominent, but even more are hopeful "unknowns," and they're the ones who may spring a lot of surprises.

Top-Flight Amateurs

Competing against the pros are a few top-flight amateurs and a lot of good club players who come out partly to give their districts a good-sized representation. The first group includes national champion Dick Chapman, who is shooting near his Army camp in Birmingham, Ala.; Willie Turnesa and Marvin (Bud) Ward, former amateur champs; Ellsworth Vines, the former tennis king; Walter Emery, Jack Munger, Sam Perry, Fred Kammer, and Skip Alexander.

In the number of entries the Southwest is far ahead with 126 at Dallas, 67 at Houston and 68 at Tulsa. The strong Chicago and New York districts have fewer entries than usual, 104 and 65, but they'll provide 12 qualifiers each.

Tilden Faces O'Connell In Second Round

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden still is in there firing away at his tennis rivals.

The headliner of 20 years moved back into action today against George O'Connell, pro at the host Town and Tennis Club, in the second round of the National professional championship tournament.

This match shared top billing with the contest involving two other veterans, Berkeley Bell of New York and Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles.

Don Budge, the defending champion, who is to be married this afternoon, will make his tourney debut tomorrow against John Faunce of Hollywood after drawing a first-round bye.

Doubles competition also began today. Faunce and Dick Skeen, Hollywood, were paired against Karel Kozeluh of Greenwich, Conn., and Joe Whalen, Coral Gables, Fla., and Tilden and Vincent Richards, New York, against Louis Volpe, Jr., and Ed Underwood, Chicago team.

The highly ranked performers all survived first-round play yesterday. Whalen, former champion, defeated Loring Fiske, Glencoe, Ill., 7—5, 6—4, 6—1, and Richards, eight-time pro titleholder, eliminated Paul Martin, Detroit, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

Lloyd Budge of Lake Forest, Ill., brother of Don, fell by the wayside, losing to Dan Watson, Chevy Chase, Md., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Skeen defeated John Macy of Chicago, Gledhill defeated Ray White, Glenview, Ill., John Nogrady, Montclair, N. J., defeated George Gaudet, Evanston, Ill., and Charles Wood, New York, defeated George Jennings, Ravinia, Ill.

Tennisman Lott Athletic Director

HAMILTON, Bermuda (CP)—George M. Lott, Chicago tennis star, has been appointed by the United States Navy as director of athletics for a construction company's civilian personnel of 2,000. The company is building a naval operating base here and employees are Americans.

Up until the appointment, Lott was the tennis professional at the Belmont Manor Hotel here.

Ferrell Gets Job

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—Wesley Ferrell, veteran major league pitcher, has signed a player-manager contract with the Tri-City club (Leaksville - Spray - Draper, N. C.) of the class "D" Bi-State Baseball League.

Ferrell will begin his managerial career at once. He was unconditionally released two weeks ago by the Boston Braves of the National League. He replaces Tim Murchison at Tri-City.

Pacific Coast

By the Associated Press

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	36	19	.550
Seattle	27	22	.551
San Diego	25	24	.510
San Francisco	24	26	.480
Hollywood	22	26	.458
Oakland	21	28	.429
Portland	20	27	.426
Los Angeles	19	29	.396

College Track

Results May 24

Vermont 76½, Trinity 49½.
Pennsylvania 72½, Dartmouth 62½.
Pittsburgh 76 2-3, Army 49 1-3.
Harvard 70½, Yale 64½.

College Tennis

Results May 24

Army 7, Wesleyan 2.
Cornell 5, Penn 4.
St. Joseph's 8, Fordham 1.

Pan-American Games Add Six Sports to List

CHICAGO (AP)—The addition of six sports to the program for the first Pan-American games, to be held Nov. 21 through Dec. 6, 1942, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been announced by Avery Brundage, President of the United States of America Sports Federation.

Brundage, also President of the American Olympic Committee, listed the additional sports after a conference with Carlos Mihanovich of Buenos Aires, a member of the games organizing committee of the Argentina Confederation of Sports, the organization directing arrangements for the games planned to take the place of the Olympics.

The new competitive events, Brundage said, will be swimming for women, track and field for women, equestrian events, gymnastics and baseball. Competition in these last three sports will be held only if six or more teams enter.

Mihanovich said a village to house more than 2,000 athletes will be built, with polo grounds, swimming pools and other conveniences to be constructed.

Brundage said the United States team probably would be as large as any Olympic aggregation and that athletes from Canada, Haiti, Trinidad, Jamaica, Cuba, Mexico and each of the 21 republics in the Pan-American Union would compete.

Huge Sport Event Is Won by Finland

HELSINKI, Finland, May 26 (AP)—Finland was recorded the winner over Sweden yesterday in the biggest single sports contest ever held anywhere.

Available returns from a three-week-long walking match indicated that about 1,500,000 Finns, constituting about 40 per cent of the nation's population, competed and defeated about 900,000 Swedes.

Two Stanford Backs Turn

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Hugh Gallarneau and Norman Standlee, backs on Stanford's Rose Bowl championship team, signed contracts recently to play professional football for the Chicago Bears next fall.

Texas League

DALLAS, May 26 (AP)—Official Texas League standings including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	29	18	.744
Oklahoma City	21	16	.568
Shreveport	18	19	.486
Fort Worth	19	23	.452
San Antonio	18	22	.450
Tulsa	17	21	.447
Beaumont	16	21	.432
Dallas	16	22	.421

College Polo

Results May 24

Yale 14, Harvard 1.
Penn M. C. 10, Lancaster Club 9.

Sugar Bowl Calendar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Headlined by the eighth annual Sugar Bowl football classic on New Year's Day, the 1941-42 calendar of sports sponsored by the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association will begin on Saturday, Dec. 27, with a yachting and rowing regatta.

President A. N. Goldberg made his announcement recently in listing the events on the program and the dates approved by the Executive Committee.

The events and dates follow:

Regatta—Saturday, Dec. 27.
Track Meet—Sunday, Dec. 28.
Boxing—Monday, Dec. 29.
Basketball—Tuesday, Dec. 30.
Football—Thursday, Jan. 1.
Tennis—Dec. 27, 28, and 29.

Invitations have already been extended to and accepted by the universities and high schools to be represented in the basketball contests.

L. I. U. vs. Tennessee

Long Island University of New York, unbeaten champion and the University of Tennessee, Southeastern Conference champion, will engage in the collegiate contest.

St. Aloysius, Louisiana high school champion, and Holy Cross, New Orleans city high school champion, will play in the preliminary.

The meeting of Long Island and Tennessee is the first North-South basketball game on the Sugar Bowl program since Pittsburgh played Louisiana State several years ago.

In between these North-South games, fans have seen a succession of champions from the Big Ten section, including Purdue, Indiana and Ohio State.

Special Treat

Long Island has never played in the Deep South and the acceptance of the invitation by the Athletic Director Clair Bee, who is also coach of the Blackbirds, assured basketball enthusiasts of a special holiday treat.

Tennessee proved its right to rank with the better teams of the nation by sweeping through the SEC competition and climaxing the season with a victory over the Kentucky Wildcats, perennial champions.

Committees at work on the other events on the program all promise to offer attractions to compare with the basketball classic.

Requests for tickets to the Sugar Bowl football classic have already been received in unprecedented number, President Goldberg said.

Fall River Victor In Soccer Final

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 26 (AP)—Fall River won the national amateur soccer championship for the third time in four years yesterday by defeating the Detroit Chrysler Club, 2 to 1.

Detroit scored first, with George Borg doing the honors, midway through the first half, but Bill Isadore evened the count five minutes after the second half got under way, and Mack Almeda came through with the winning goal a few minutes later.

No-Hit Games

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—John Eide, sensational Princeton freshman hurler, turned in his second no-hit, no-run game of the season, blanking the University of Pennsylvania yearlings, 1-0.

The lanky Tiger moundsman faced 31 men and issued two walks. Two errors were chalked up against his teammates.

Eide, who is 19 and lives in Shaker Heights, Ohio, turned in his first record game against Montclair High School last month, 8-0.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, May 25:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Williamsport	19	12	.613
Wilkes-Barre	18	13	.581
Elmira	16	14	.533
Binghamton	15	14	.517
Scranton	16	15	.516
Hartford	12	15	.444
Albany	11	16	.407
Springfield	12	20	.375

Canadian-American

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26 (AP)—Canadian-American League standings including games of Sunday:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Amsterdam	11	7	.611
Oneonta	11	7	.611
Rome	10	7	.588
Pittsfield	10	8	.556
Gloversville	9	10	.474
Three Rivers	9	10	.474
Quebec	7	12	.368
Utica	6	12	.333

College Lacrosse

Results May 24

Dartmouth 10, New Hampshire 3.
New Hampshire Fr. 6, Dartmouth Fr. 4.
Yale 17, Harvard 5.
Cornell 7, Penn 2.
Army 14, Penn State 8.

'Professor' Dizzy Dean

CHICAGO (AP)—It's "Professor" Dizzy Dean now.

The one-time major league pitching star, who signed as a Chicago Cubs coach recently, will direct a Cub summer baseball school for boys of 17 to 20. Assisted by Jack Sheehan, former major league infielder, Dean will give instructions at several Chicago playgrounds and select the most apt students for a final trial at Wrigley Field, June 30.

James Matthews Cup

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26 (AP)—Pennsylvania's 150-pound crew won the James Matthews Cup Saturday by defeating Cornell's lightweights by a scant three feet on Cayuga inlet. The Quakers rowed the mile and five-sixteenths Henley course in 6m., 52.5s. Cornell was timed in 6m., 52.7s.

Did You Know?

Before being permanently branded with the nickname Red Sox, the Boston Americans were at various times known as the Somersets, Puritans, Plymouth Rocks, and Speed Boys.

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section May 31, 1941

WELL, WHAT ABOUT INDIA?
By T. A. Roman
The London editor of the United Press of India, who is also a distinguished writer and radio commentator on Indian affairs, now traveling in the United States, presents a Hindu view of why India is placing support of Britain above all internal affairs.

THE MERCHANT FLEET BACKS UP THE NAVY
By Roy L. Pepperburg
What the Navy is doing to complete a necessary auxiliary for the national defense.

THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVELER
By Mary Hornaday
Some "First Lady" anecdotes which have earned for Mrs. Roosevelt the amused, but endearing, nickname of "Public Energy No. 1."

YOUTHFUL HEARTS THAT BRIDGE THE SEA
By Peter Lyne
Interview with Mrs. Lucie Bemrose, founder of The Kinsmen, an organization established as a center of information for Britons about the American way of life in which so many of their children are participating.

'. . . SO PROUDLY WE HAILED . . .'
By F. V. Westhafer
The evolution of the Stars and Stripes, with color reproductions of the flags that contributed to the proud emblem of the United States of America; also flag etiquette, cautions and salutes.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Saturday's sales	160,260
1941 volume to date	51,734,949
1940 volume to date	107,597,708

Stocks Ease Off Today In Dull Market

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Stocks dipped fractions to a point or so in today's market without being subjected to any real liquidating pressure.

The list displayed stumbling tendencies at the start. While a handful of small plus signs was in evidence near the final hour, few recoveries were found in most departments. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares.

Slackness of dealings throughout, while far from pleasing to long-suffering commission houses, was cheering to bullish contingents who believed the market has been pretty well sold out.

Market sentiment was clouded, brokers said, by the loss of Britain's biggest warship, the Hood, and the desire of many potential purchasers to keep positions thin pending the President's address tomorrow evening and more definite news regarding the outcome of the battle of Crete.

Numerous stocks failed to register on the ticker tape before midday. New lows for the year or longer were posted for Woolworth, Consolidated Edison, Commonwealth Edison, and Dow Chemical among others.

Falterers included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Union Pacific, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, Westinghouse, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Supported in an irregular curb were Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore, and Glen Alden Coal. On the offside were American Gas, American Cyanamid "B", and Humble Oil.

Bond Market Quiet

Possibly affected by the same psychology that kept the stock market dawdling, the bond market was quiet and easier today.

Prices moved fractionally lower on numerous issues.

U. S. Government bonds held firm in relatively light dealing as the Treasury announced oversubscription for $600,000,000 in new 2½s were so heavy investors would be alloted approximately 8 per cent of the amount they originally asked.

Secondary rails, normally active, failed to attract much interest.

Slightly lower prices were paid for Alleghany 5s of '50 stabilized, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Erie 5s of '75, Katy 5s of '62, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Railway 4s, and Third Avenue Adjusted 5s of '60.

Installment Buying Curtailment Urged By NAM Directors

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers urged curtailment of installment buying, saying that it, among other things, "generates additional buying power which will bid-up prices and thus contribute to the upward spiral of inflation."

A resolution adopted at a board meeting said "institutions providing installment or other consumer credit should voluntarily curtail an undue expansion of such credit by requiring larger down payment and by shortening the terms of the contracts."

An association statement said directors indicated that their action at this time was aimed at avoidance of the same collapse that followed the top production period in the early 20's.

"If efforts are made to deal with this subject by legislation," the resolution said, "any measures adopted should be sufficiently embracing to avoid imposing restrictions on some that will not apply to others.

"All governmental credit agencies which extend installment credit should adhere to the same policies that should govern the practices of private credit institutions. They should set a good example, instead of competing by extending more liberal terms."

Wheat Prices Lose Gains in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Wheat prices showed net gains of about ⅜ cent immediately after President Roosevelt signed the 85 per cent of parity loan rate bill today, but then tumbled more than a cent. Corn, which rose one to almost two cents at one stage to new highs since 1937, held most of the gain, however.

Although the high loan rate for wheat is not assured until producers approve a marketing quota for the new crop by two-thirds vote Saturday, grain men expressed belief that 85 per cent of parity loans on corn will be offered unless the Government alters present plans not to call for a quota referendum affecting corn. War news, weakness of securities, heavy receipts at terminals and the prospective new crop movement were depressing factors in the wheat pit.

Trading Narrow In London Market

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—The stock market was quiet today, with British funds moving within narrow limits and the industrial list featureless.

Egyptian and Japanese bonds were easier in the foreign list. Domestic rails were steady but Kaffirs were dull and oils neglected.

Selective buying of industrials touched shipping, electrical equipment, motor and department store issues.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	47¼	47	47	M'y24
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	7	5¾	5½	5¾	M'y24
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	39	38½	39	+ ½
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	18	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
21½	15¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15¼	16½	M'y23
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	4	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅞
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	M'y22
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149	148½	148½	— ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	M'y23
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
80	71⅝	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	M'y14
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	17	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y15
55¼	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44	44	44	— ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y22
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	36	35½	36	+1¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	80	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
185	172	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	M'y19
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	66	66	66	M'y24
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y23
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	2	104	104	104	—1⅛
83¼	61½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	M'y16
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	2	13⅝	13½	13½	
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y20
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y24
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y20
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	5	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'y21
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	4	33	33	33	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	M'y23
51	45	Am Home (2.40)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	M'y24
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'y23
13¼	11¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	11	11	11	— ¼
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	82	82	82	M'y24
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	3	18	17¾	17¾	M'y22
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	10	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	4	30¼	30	30	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .20g	43	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¾g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y20
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	8	8	M'y22
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	4	39½	39	39	—1
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	M'y24
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42	42	42	M'y24
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	5	21	21	21	+ ¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (½g)	3	10	9⅞	10	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	—1½
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	M'y23
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	6	150¼	150	150⅛	— ⅜
73½	63	Am Tobacco (5)	2	63¼	63	63	M'y24
74½	63	Am Tob B (5)	3	63	63	63	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	M'y23
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	2	57¾	57¼	57¾	M'y24
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	40	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'y23
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	M'y23
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ¾
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25¼	Arm Cork (½g)	6	25	25	25	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	61	—1
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	7	27	26⅜	27	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	67	67	67	
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	M'y22
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y24
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	22	21½	21⅝	— ¾
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	M'y22
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	— ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y22
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y16
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	35	3	3	3	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	13	13	13	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	23	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	M'y24
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y23
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	4	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	110	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	M'y23
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	4	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅞
20⅜	15⅛	Benef I L (.45g)	6	16¼	16	16¼	
57	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y24
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	5	69⅛	69	69⅛	— ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	— ¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'y21
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y24
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y21
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	M'y24
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	4	19	19	19	— ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y21
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	M'y24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'y24
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
34½	24	Bullard Co (½g)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	M'y24
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y21
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	M'y23
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	1	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y24
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y23
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8	8	8	M'y24
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6	6	6	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry .60)	4	11½	11	11	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	16	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34½	Cannon Mills ½g	1	34½	34½	34½	M'y22
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'y20
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	11	2⅝	2½	2½	M'y24
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	53½	53	53½	— ½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
28⅜	19	Celanese (½g)	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y22
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	29¾	29½	29½	M'y23
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	M'y24
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1¾
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	35¼	34⅞	35	— ¼
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	94	94	94	—3¼
3	2¼	Ches Corp	46	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y24

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¾
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	M'y23
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	M'y13
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'y22
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y23
72⅛	55½	Chrysler (3g)	9	55½	55⅜	55½	— ⅞
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	10⅛	10	10	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y21
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	32	32	32	M'y23
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	24¾	34	34	—1
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	4	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅝	89½	89⅝	M'y24
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	M'y24
13¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102⅜	102¾	102¾	M'y13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	19	19	19	
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	15	15	15	M'y19
21¾	16	Col Br A (.90g)	6	16	16	16	M'y23
21	15½	Col Br B (.90g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y24
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	22	2½	2½	2½	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73	73	73	
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	M'y21
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ½
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	29½	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	51	51	51	
30⅛	24¾	Com Edis (1.80)	21	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	27⅛	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	11	10½	10½	— ⅝
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
23⅜	17¾	Cons Edison (2)	29	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
107⅜	95½	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	95⅞	95	95⅞	+ ⅜
3¼	1½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
8⅛	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	8	8	8	
3⅛	2⅜	Cons Laundries	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y20
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	½	½	½	M'y20
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	22½	22½	22½	—1
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	6	13	12¾	13	— ½
8	6	Cont Bak (B)	9	11	11	11	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	97	96⅛	97	
40½	32⅝	Cont Can (1g)	6	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
39⅝	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37	37	37	+ ¼
4	2¾	Cont Motors	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	16	21¾	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'y23
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'y16
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	46	45½	45⅝	— ¾
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	15	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
19	15¾	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	6	6	6	M'y23
27⅝	20	Crown C&S(¼g)	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¾
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)		12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y23
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	6	4⅛	4	4	M'y23
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y22
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	

Viscose Corp. Stock Issue Is Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Morgan Stanley & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co. are head of a nation-wide underwriting group of 152 investment firms offering to the public 228,480 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 1,568,000 shares of common stock of American Viscose Corporation. About 500 additional investment dealers will participate in the distribution of the securities. The preferred stock is priced at $107.50 per share, plus accrued dividend from May 1, and the common stock at $24 per share.

British Firm

With this offering American investors will acquire owership of the largest producer of rayon in the United States. The corporation was formerly an American subsidiary of Courtaulds, Limited, a British company. In March a group of 17 investment banking firms purchased from the British Treasury about 91 per cent of the stock of the corporation.

As a result of recapitalization subsequent to the purchase from the British Treasury, the new capital structure of the corporation consists of 251,940 authorized shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, of which 250,693 shares are outstanding, and 2,000,000 authorized shares of common stock, of which 1,720,442 shares are outstanding. The corporation has no funded debt. Approximately 5 per cent of the new preferred and common stock has been retained by Courtaulds, Limtted, and approximately 4 per cent by other holders of the old stock.

Makes Textiles

The corporation, incorporated in Delaware in 1922, is engaged principally in the manufacture and sale of viscose rayon yarns, viscose rayon staple fiber and acetate rayon yarns. It obtains substantially all of its raw materials in the United States and Canada and sells practically all of its products in the United States.

In addition to Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Dillon, Read & Co. the underwriters include:

Blyth & Co., Inc., Clark, Dodge & Co., Dominick & Dominick, The First Boston Corporation, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lehman Brothers, Mellon Securities Corporation, Shields & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Union Securities Corporation, White, Weld & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Incorporated, Blair & Co., Inc., Dick & Merle-Smith, Graham, Parsons & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, W. E. Hutton & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Lazard Freres & Co., Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated, L. F. Rothschild & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated, Spencer Trask & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Weeden & Co. and others.

Chile Places Urgent Orders for 60,000 Tons of Coal in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Urgent orders for 60,000 tons of coal have been placed in the United States to meet the shortage at the Chilean mines. An acute fuel crisis is reflected in the suppression of 40 trains on the State Railway schedules, rationing of coal for gas companies and industries and restriction of coastal navigation.

President Pedro Aguirre asked Congress for early approval of a State Fuel Company with authority and funds to seek and operate new coal deposits on government reserves. He had in mind especially the Collico mines, on which the Development Corporation, largely financed from the United States, has spent 2,000,000 pesos on preparatory work.

Meantime Señor Aguirre sent a high army officer, General Jorge Berguño Meneses, to the coal-mining region, which is in the Concepcion coastal area, as a Government observer to report on the colliery situation. This is another example of the President's increasing inclination to use the armed forces as a source of impartiality, discipline and technical skill in tackling national problems.

The necessity of an impartial and non-political investigator is seen in the controversy over the reasons for the coal shortage. Some claim that the workers have got out of hand; others that employers have been unmindful of their obligations. The facts are that normal production of 2,000,000 tons annually has sharply declined and industry been retarded. The actual shortage is estimated at 250,000 tons.

Corporate Earnings Continue to Gain

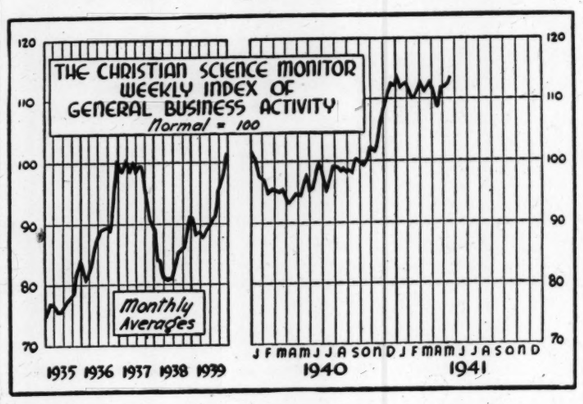
NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports for the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
March 31 Quarter		
American Zinc	$ .20	.
Bendix Aviation	1.46	.92
Chicago Yellow Cab	.42	.26
Ex-Cello-O	1.35	1.45
Gaylord Container	.26	.24
General Am. Transp	1.13	1.20
Hercules Motors	.73	.60
Liquid Carbonic	.35	.
Louisville & Nashville RR	3.28	1.05
Nickel Plate RR	5 44	.
Pan American Petroleum	.22	.48
Texas Gulf Prod	.10	.20
4 Months Ended April 30		
Caterpiller Tractor	1.62	1.11
Pere Marquette RR	1.75	.34
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2.55	2.34
6 Months Ended April 30		
Florsheim Shoe	.65	.64
Glidden	.99	.47
April 30 Quarter		
F. E. Myers & Bros.	1.01	1.17
Year Ended March 31		
American Crystal Sugar	2.17	1.84
American Type Founders	.53	.16
Holly Sugar	3.02	2.50
McIntyre Por Mines	4.78	4.66
Southern Natural Gas	1.86	3.12
Year Ended April 30		
Detroit Edison	1.76	1.58

Canada Observes Victoria Day

TORONTO, May 24 (by Canadian Press)—All Canadian stock and commodity exchanges will be closed today, May 24, in observance of Victoria Day. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange will also be closed. Trading will be resumed on Monday.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Further Upturn in Business



Continuing its recent advance, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity in the week ended May 17 recovered all of its losses of early April and reached the best level since the first of the year. On May 17, the index registered 113.6 (prel.) compared with 112.6 on May 10. It was 97.2 on May 18.

All three components of the index contributed to its latest advance, with miscellaneous freight carloadings showing the sharpest gain. Electric power production increasing moderately, topping expectations for a mild rise on the basis of trend. The seasonal index was unchanged from the previous week.

Miscellaneous carloadings advanced more than seasonally whereas bank debits declined less than usual on the basis of seasonal and intramonthly factors.

Industrial production generally was higher throughout the country with new records set in some lines. Automobile production reached the highest level for the year, when output usually begins to ease. Steel operations were boosted further, almost to full capacity, and further gains were recorded in the textile industry and residential building activity.

Retail trade is maintaining a brisk pace with demand for summer lines active. Gains over a year ago, although still at a high level, have dropped off, from the peak level of a few weeks ago.

Commodity prices which have been in the limelight recently continued to advance with gains in farm products and foods reflecting passage of the farm parity measure. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index in the week of May 17 reached the highest level in four years.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	My 17,* 1941	My 10, 1941	My 18, 1940
Combined index	113.6	112.6	97.2
Bk debits outside NYC	112.0	111.0	97.5
Elec power production	113.1	112.9	100.2
Misc carloadings	116.5	113.4	89.1

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market ran up—a little—last week and then ran down again. The run-up followed a curious rumor from Washington that perhaps after all the steel industry would be allowed to raise its prices slightly above the level frozen in April. The market's rise, though small, was the best since February, but it was soon lost. Monday saw the smallest trading volume since August, and so did Friday.

Rails have lost their leadership, as a result of the men's request for a 30 per cent wage increase and indications that Washington will frown on dividend inaugurations by the have-not railroads out of current earnings. The oils also stopped making new highs as it looks now like pressure ahead from the OPACS against increases in gasoline prices, and also like rationing of fuel oil on the Atlantic seaboard next winter and curtailment of the sale of oil burners.

One reason for the bear market appeared when the Stock Exchange announced that dividends on its list were up only eight per cent in the first quarter over the same 1940 period. The National City had tabulated earnings—not dividends—as up round 20 per cent. If dividends don't increase more than eight per cent in the present boom, then stockholders' prospects are poor indeed.

Ceiling on Corporate Profit

The Treasury's latest proposals for corporation "excess profits" taxes seem aimed approximately at putting a ceiling on corporation earnings, even though Congress for the moment appears opposed to these Treasury proposals. The CIO's overwhelming victory over Ford will release a large number of organizers to go into the smaller steel companies and into the so-far unorganized West Coast airplane industry, and tips the balance further toward higher wages and lower profits.

The business indices continued up. Steel operations continued their surprising recovery and now top 100 per cent, partly as a result of unexpectedly fast repairs. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that all the business expansion in recent months has been for defense, indicating that the same will hold for the future. This seems to mean two things—first that the indices will not from here on adequately reflect industrial acceleration unless they are shifted from a civilian to a mixed civilian-and-defense basis, and second that continued wage and farm price increases must soon run head-on into limited civilian output.

Priorities are all the industrial talk now, with the latest bottleneck appearing in steel plates for the freight-car builders. Whatever Gano Dunn announces in his next survey of steel capacity, it will be a problem to get the steel for such capacity-expansion, if there is already not enough plate to supply full equipment makers and the shipbuilding program is subject to repeated expansion.

More Aluminum Facilities

There appears now no top to contemplated expansion in aluminum facilities except available cheap electric power, and drought in the TVA area threatens again, stimulating the installation of steam generators. With Aluminum Corporation using its total resources for expansion, and Reynolds using its own and RFC money, further aluminum expansion may come direct out of RFC money.

Latest automobile production reached a 1941 record at 133,000 for the week, and April registrations were an all-time record. Hardly anybody now expects such production to last long, and when it begins to be sharply cut, the used car market will probably shrink to very little as present owners freeze to their cars.

Rail carloadings have already reached 870,000, a ten-year peak, with 900,000 expected next month, which raises the probable fall peak still higher and makes a $5,000,000,000 gross probable for the rails for 1941.

Commodity averages levelled off, because some dropped quite sharply though others rose. Chief preoccupation of the wheat and cotton markets was whether the President would sign the 85 per cent parity-loan bill; a shade of doubt actually existed, but was largely resolved by Secretary Claude Wickard's statement and was practically ended when the Senate Committee accepted the lower parity payment figure of $212,000,000. The higher figure of $450,000,000 had been threatened in case of a veto, being used as a legislative lever much as the railroad brotherhoods use their perennial 70-car train-limit bill.

Speculation Discouraged

The minor commodities were somewhat pushed down by pressure from both the OPACS and the Commodity Exchange Administration for higher margins, of which $1,200 is to be required for a speculative rubber trade, $1,000 for pepper, and $625 for coffee in place of $250. The intent is to discourage speculation, though the reasoning is weak on three points; first, speculation provides the market for hedging, which is "legitimate"; second, the pressure is also to reduce the trading round-lot, which would let in smaller and usually less-informed speculation; third, the futures market prices don't determine cash or spot prices, but vice versa. However, commodity futures trading is just as much behind the political eight-ball as securities trading and there's not much that can be done about it.

A wordy quarrel rages over whether the new defense savings bond program is, as some critics aver, a "flop," or as Secretary Henry Morgenthau says, "anything but a flop." The fact that the Treasury is now offering $600,000,000 of new bonds, however, doesn't seem to prove anything one way or the other about the savings bond program, which is selling about $15,000,000 a day—not a bad figure.

The move to put dealer bids on the Stock and Curb exchange tapes moves on apace; a successful conference was held Friday between the chief protagonists, the SEC appears favorable, and this, together with higher commissions, and perhaps associate memberships on the Stock Exchange for NASDI members, seems only a matter of time.

State Banks Ruled Subject To Social Tax 1937-39

DALLAS, Texas (AP) — Federal Judge W. H. Atwell handed down a ruling that State banks were subject to social security taxation between the years of 1937 and 1939. He held against the First State Bank of Gainesville, which sued W. A. Thomas, internal revenue collector.

The bank had asked for recovery of $1,268 in taxes paid during the period, during which the State statute exempting State banks from payment of social security was in effect. The law was amended in 1940. Since then the banks have not been contesting the payments.

Assistant United States Attorney John Erhard said the decision may be far-reaching in opening up the field for assessment of many banks throughout the Nation.

Steel Output Up ½ Point To 100 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States reached par during the past week, 100 per cent, through a gain of ½ point, according to the magazine Steel.

"Rationing of steel for civilian use," continues the report, "becomes ever more of a problem and several steelmakers have expressed desire that Washington lay down rules to govern them. Many cases are borderline ones between direct defense and civilian use. Thus a makes of plates notified a maker of smokestacks that his delivery schedule would be postponed for a year, original specifications having named next September. The smokestack manufacturer replied that some of his contracts were for industrial plants engaged largely in defense and with other jobs of a defense nature.

Priority Ratings

"This platemaker is now concentrating on supplying shipbuilders at all costs. Another case is refrigerators which might seem purely a civilian product, yet refrigerators are needed for army cantonments, battleships and other service branches. Moreover it is reported that Washington has purchased 35,000 refrigerators for distribution into the TVA district. Where buyers display priority ratings the problem of the steelmaker in rationing is simpler.

"Though a few plants using steel as raw material have shut down because of lack of supply, the situation holds its own fairly well. The volume of orders continues to taper but is still greater than the production rate.

"The inventory control ruling laid down by Washington, providing for reports by June 10, has uncovered some unfair distribution of steel, indicating again that with perfectly equitable distribution there is plenty of steel to go around. Because of the shortage of zinc one of the tightest items is galvanized merchant pipe. Yet inventory reports revealed one distributor holding four months' supply, at the same time making inquiry for three times that volume, which if honored, would make over a year's supply.

"Zinc still appears the No. 1 raw material from standpoint of scarcity. Some note that the nickel supply becomes freer, partly because of rigid priority regulations and partly because of use of substitutes.

Enough Capacity

"Steelmakers generally agree with the statement made by Walter Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, at last week's spring meeting and that there is enough capacity to take care of British and American armament needs and supply civilians on the scale of their consumption averaged over the past 10 years."

Scheduled automobile production for last week was 133,560 units, up 6,305 for the week, comparing with 96,810 for the corresponding 1940 period.

Production gains took place in six districts as follows: Youngstown 2 points to 97 per cent; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, each up 1½ points, to 96½ and 101½, with three districts gaining 1 point to 89 for Detroit, 96 for eastern Pennsylvania and 89 for Wheeling. Cincinnati dropped 3½ points to 89 and New England lost 10 points to 90. Unchanged were Chicago at 102½, Buffalo at 93, Birmingham at 95 and St. Louis at 98.

Note Circulation Higher in Britain

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation rose £291,000 to £629,713,000 for the week ended May 21, the bank statement showed. This is the ninth straight week of expansion which is continuing to carry circulation to new heights.

The relentless driving force behind Great Britain's war effort is constantly demanding a faster pace from her whirring wheels of industry and consequently is creating a pressing necessity for greater money circulation to "carry on business as usual."

Public deposits increased £25,450,000 while private deposits were reduced by £19,355,000.

Further purchases of government securities amounted to £6,255,000. Other securities "loan" account was raised £149,000.

Reserves fell £293,000 and the proportion of reserves to liabilities dropped to 27.7 per cent, compared with 28.8 per cent last week.

Aeronautical Corp. Now Aeronca Aircraft Corp.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Aeronautical Corp. of America stockholders have authorized immediate change of the company's name to Aeronca Aircraft Corp.

The Aeronautical Corporation is the nation's first light plane manufacturer and has been building the Aeronca plane since 1929.

Net income of $23,468 for 1940 was reported by President Carl Friedlander. The last quarter of 1940 showed a net income of $33,173.59 after deduction for taxes, and the first quarter of 1941 a net income of $19,569.23 after like deductions.

Present production capacity of 150 planes per month will be increased to 240 planes upon completion of an expansion program now under way, Friedlander said. He said that no shortage of materials is impending.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred stock of the Autocar Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1941, to stockholders of record on June 18, 1941. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer

Value of Canadian Exports Increases 48 Per Cent During the Month of April

OTTAWA (CP)—Exports of Canadian products from the Dominion during April showed an increase in value of $40,829,747, or 48 per cent, compared with April last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Value of Canadian products imported during April was $124,394,487 compared with $85,565,008 in April last year, the report said. Canadian commodities exported during the four months ended April amounted to $412,831,100 compared with $327,463,482 during the same period last year.

This marked an increase of $85,367,378, or 26 per cent.

Export of wheat during April amounted to 20,322,400 bushels at a value of $17,393,126 or an average of 85.6 cents a bushel. The bushel value compared with 93.3 cents in April, 1940. During the four-month period ended April the wheat export was 46,284,739 bushels at $39,017,774, or 84.3 cents a bushel. This compared with 99.1 cents in 1940.

Following are the leading export commodities for April, with 1940 figures shown in parentheses: Wheat $17,393,126 ($4,771,315); newsprint $13,018,979 ($12,317,752); meats $7,925,717 ($5,504,324); wood pulp $6,819,747 ($4,353,160); automobiles and parts $8,765,559 ($590,360); planks and boards $4,464,828 ($3,862,258); wheat flour $3,046,657 ($2,167,097); fish $2,506,920 ($2,072,395); furs $992,721 ($1,073,621); cheese $154,235 ($458,123).

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these securities is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State. These issues, though registered, are not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

American Viscose Corporation

228,480 Shares 5% Cumulative Preferred Stock
(par value $100 a share)

1,568,000 Shares Common Stock
(par value $14 a share)

These securities do not represent new financing on the part of the Corporation; the Corporation will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale thereof.

The Preferred Stock is redeemable at the option of the Corporation, at any time, in whole or in part, upon not less than 30 days' notice, at $115 per share and accrued dividends.

In the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, the Preferred and Common Stocks are exempt under present laws from Pennsylvania personal property taxes now aggregating 8 mills, and the Preferred Stock is a legal investment for life insurance companies in New York.

The Corporation has agreed to make application for the listing of the Preferred and Common Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

The following is merely a brief outline, prepared by the Corporation, of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these securities.

THE CORPORATION *The Corporation, incorporated in Delaware in 1922, is the largest producer of rayon in the United States and is engaged principally in the manufacture and sale of viscose rayon yarns, viscose rayon staple fiber and acetate rayon yarns. It obtains substantially all of its raw materials in the United States and Canada and sells practically all of its products in the United States.*

The Corporation owns six manufacturing plants for the production of viscose rayon and one for the manufacture of acetate rayon. Such plants are located in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Since 1938 the Corporation has been engaged in a program for the replacement of obsolete equipment and the modernization of production processes for the purposes of improving the quality of its viscose yarn and reducing its production costs. This program may be hampered by National Defense priorities.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding† as of May 12, 1941
Funded Debt	None	None
5% Cumulative Preferred Stock (par value $100 a share)	251,940 shares	250,693.05 shares
Common Stock (par value $14 a share)	2,000,000 shares	1,720,442.5 shares

†Excluding 1,246.95 shares of Preferred Stock and 8,557.5 shares of Common Stock held in the Corporation's treasury.

EARNINGS *The following condensed summary of statements of profit and loss, reviewed by Price, Waterhouse & Co., independent public accountants, is taken from the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the comments and notes therein.*

Years	Net sales of yarn and staple fiber	Depreciation charged in operating expenses (1)	Profit or loss from operations	Interest on marketable securities	Net profits on sales of marketable securities	Other income or deductions (net)(2)	Taxes on income	Net profit or loss
1931	$41,837,915	$4,911,862	$ 3,537,408	$1,719,280	$ 111,704	$ 26,793	$ 589,191	$ 4,805,994
1932	30,743,035	4,132,149	695,870	1,895,436	—	175,927	274,691	2,492,542
1933	42,753,782	4,187,503	10,145,146	2,075,226	1,251,010	65,738	1,861,700	11,675,420
1934	37,918,991	3,798,871	6,835,063	2,086,136	190,816	702,093*	999,157	7,410,765
1935	47,338,238	3,860,446	5,473,299	1,872,674	283,490	14,460	1,016,282	6,627,641
1936	58,326,718	3,949,558	10,457,536	1,767,609	—	1,340,209*	1,940,959	8,943,977
1937	53,269,371	4,110,025	10,296,421	1,711,908	38,245	19,671*	2,052,683	9,974,220
1938	42,074,969	4,202,153	2,804,016*	1,119,447	111,866	300,275*	—	1,872,978*
1939	54,261,387	4,299,970	3,393,209	948,159	236,554	30,642	551,400	4,057,164
1940	62,771,895	4,469,050	9,372,430	704,144	390,425	7,677	2,590,000	7,884,676
3 Mos. 1940**	13,871,955	1,086,767	2,225,891	217,334	243,125	1,064	620,000	2,067,414
3 Mos. 1941**	17,028,803	1,372,821	2,661,665	133,908	—	6,801*	875,000	1,913,772

*Denotes red figures. **To March 31.

(1) *The rates of depreciation used were generally reduced in 1932 and again in 1934.*

(2) *Including charges of $750,000 for settlement of damage claim in 1934 and of $1,445,443 for flood losses at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in 1936.*

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCKS *Preferred stockholders are entitled upon voluntary dissolution of the Corporation to $115 per share plus accrued dividends, and upon involuntary dissolution to $100 per share plus accrued dividends, before any distribution to any other stockholders. Preferred stockholders have no preemptive rights to subscribe to any class of securities. On or before May 1 in each year, a purchase fund (not to exceed $500,000 in any year) to retire Preferred Stock is to be provided out of net income in excess of $5,000,000 in the preceding year available for dividends on the Common Stock. Preferred stockholders are entitled to one vote per share and to certain special voting rights as specified in the Certificate of Incorporation.*

Common stockholders have preemptive rights to subscribe to any Common Stock, or to any securities convertible into Common Stock, sold or offered for cash (with the exception of 100,000 shares of Common Stock if sold, offered or optioned to officers, directors or employees of the Corporation). Common stockholders are entitled to one vote per share.

PURCHASE AND UNDERWRITING *The 17 corporations and firms named in the Offering Prospectus (referred to as Purchasers), by a Purchase Agreement dated March 15, 1941 purchased severally from the British Treasury an aggregate of 448,000 shares (out of a total of 494,000 issued shares) of the old common stock of the Corporation which the British Treasury had acquired from Courtaulds, Limited. Upon the recapitalization of the Corporation effective May 12, 1941, the Purchasers became the holders of the 228,480 shares of Preferred Stock and the 1,568,000 shares of Common Stock being offered.*

Under such Purchase Agreement the Purchasers are obligated to pay to the British Treasury out of the total Proceeds to the Purchasers set forth below an amount computed to be approximately $17,892,923 which is in addition to the amount of the initial payment of $36,456,000 made by the Purchasers to the British Treasury on April 16, 1941. The total amounts received and to be received by the British Treasury from the sale to the Purchasers are therefore estimated to be $54,348,923. Of the balance of such total Proceeds to the Purchasers, after deducting amounts estimated at $400,000 for expenses and $290,472 to be received by Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and $290,472 to be received by Dillon, Read & Co. as compensation for their services as Joint Managers under the Purchase Agreement, the Purchasers will retain, in addition to an amount equal to said initial payment to the British Treasury, the estimated amount of $2,764,533. The above amounts to be received by the British Treasury and to be retained by the Purchasers are exclusive of approximately $95,000 and $5,000, respectively, on account of accrued dividends on the Preferred Stock. The Purchasers will also be Underwriters and as such will, upon completion of the sale to the public as planned, receive portions of the underwriting discounts and commissions set forth below in respect of their commitments as Underwriters and in respect of retail sales made by them.

Subject to certain conditions, the Purchasers have agreed to sell to the several Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus the 228,480 shares of Preferred Stock for $23,990,400, plus accrued dividends from May 1, 1941, and the 1,568,000 shares of Common Stock for $34,104,000, or total Proceeds to the Purchasers of $58,094,400. The Preferred Stock is to be offered to the public at $107.50 per share or a total of $24,561,600, plus accrued dividends from May 1, 1941, and the Common Stock at $24. per share or a total of $37,632,000. The underwriting discounts and commissions are $2.50 per share for the Preferred Stock and $2.25 per share for the Common Stock, or a total of $4,099,200.

PRICES

Preferred Stock $107.50 per Share
plus accrued dividends from May 1, 1941

Common Stock $24. per Share

The Underwriters, including those named below and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase the Preferred and Common Stocks, subject, among other conditions, to the approval of certain legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed and Messrs. Wright, Gordon, Zachry, Parlin & Cahill, as counsel for the Underwriters. It is expected that delivery of temporary certificates for the Preferred and Common Stocks will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated on or about June 3, 1941, but not later than June 10, 1941, against payment therefor in New York funds.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICES OF THE OUTSTANDING PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCKS. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICES OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated — *DILLON, READ & CO.*

MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION — *LEHMAN BROTHERS* — *UNION SECURITIES CORPORATION*

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — *HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO.* Incorporated — *SMITH, BARNEY & CO.*

BLYTH & CO., INC. — *KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.* — *CLARK, DODGE & CO.* — *DOMINICK & DOMINICK*

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. — *HEMPHILL, NOYES & CO.* — *SHIELDS & COMPANY* — *WHITE, WELD & CO.*

LAZARD FRERES & CO. — *DEAN WITTER & CO.* — *EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.*

MERRILL LYNCH, E. A. PIERCE & CASSATT — *DREXEL & CO.* — *HORNBLOWER & WEEKS*

STONE & WEBSTER AND BLODGET Incorporated — *PAINE, WEBBER & CO.* — *JACKSON & CURTIS*

TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.

Dated May 26, 1941.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

2	3¼s 45-43	107.2	107.2	107.2
1	2¾s 47-45	108.16	108.16	108.16
1	2¾s 54-51	109.10	109.10	109.10
2	2½s 56-52	103.26	103.26	103.26
2	2¾s 60-55	110.14	110.13	110.13

New York City Bonds

44	3s 80	103⅞	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

2	Abitibi P&P 5s 55	50	50	50
1	Adams Exp 4s 47	101½	101½	101½
1	Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105½	105½	105½
2	Alleghany cv 5s 44	86½	86½	86½
1	Alleghany cv 5s 49	72½	72½	72½
5	Allegh Val 4s 42	102½	102½	102½
7	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
19	Am & For P 5s 2030	54½	54	54½
3	Am Int 5½s 49	100	99¾	99¾
3	Am T & T 5½s 43	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Am T & T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99½	99½	99½
7	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98	98	98
1	AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
7	AC Linue 1st 4s 52	78	77¾	78
6	AC Line 4½s 64	65¾	65⅝	65¾
3	AC Line 5s 45	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
10	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
6	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	67½	67⅜	67⅜
11	B&O 95 st A	34½	34¼	34¼
13	B&O 2000 st D	34¼	34¼	34¼
48	B&O cv 60 st	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜
4	B&O 4s 48	65	65	65
8	B&O S W 50 st	46⅛	46	46
8	Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	45¼	45¼	45¼
3	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	45¾	45¼	45¼
1	Bell Tell Pa 5s 48	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	Bell TPa 5s 60C	130½	130½	130½
3	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	105⅞	105¾
3	Beth Stl 3½s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Bost&Me 5s 55	85	85	85
11	Bost&Me 4½s 70	26¾	26½	26½
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110	110	110
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	104½	104½	104½
3	Buf R&P 57 st	42¾	42¾	42¾
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 46	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5	Can Nat Ry 4½ 57	96½	96½	96½
10	Can Pac 5s 44	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s 46	82½	82½	82½
1	Can Pac 4½ 60	70½	70½	70½
6	Can Pac 4s perp	55¼	54½	54½
9	Celanese 3s 55	98¾	98½	98½
1	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4	4	4
1	Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13½	13½	13½
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74⅞	74½	74½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14	14	14
12	Certain-teed 5½s 48	85½	85⅜	85½
1	ChpP&F 4¾s 50	103½	103½	103½
1	C&O 4½s 92	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
11	C&O 3½s 96D	103½	103¼	103¼
5	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
7	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	83⅛	83½	83½
5	CB&Q 4½s 77	76	76	76
15	CB&Q 4s ill 49	96½	96	96½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92¼	92¼	92¼
8	Chi&E Ill inc 97	24¼	24	24
1	Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	33½	33½	33½
1	Ch Gt W 4s 88	68	68	68
6	Chi I&L 5s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	CMSP&P 5s 75	9¼	9¾	9¾
11	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	CM&SP 4½s 89E	36½	36½	36½
2	CM&SP 3½s 89B	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2	CM&SP gen 4s 89	36	36	36
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15¾	15¾	15¾
7	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15¼	15	15
19	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15⅜	15	15⅜
2	Chi & NW 4s '87	23	23	23
3	Chi & NW 3½s '87	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	CRI & P 4½s '52A	11¾	11¾	11¾
4	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	CRI & P ref 4s '34 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	CSL & NO 5s 55Z	77½	77½	77½
CT	Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	63¼	63¼	63¼
CTH	& SE in 5s '60	52½	52½	52½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	107¾	108
7	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94¾	94½	94½
16	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
1	Childs Co 5s '43	31	31	31
CCC&StL	4½s '77	57¼	57	57
2	CCC&StL SWM 4s '91	56½	56½	56½
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Clev Un Term 5s '73	76½	76½	76½
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69½	69½	69½
Col & So	4½s '80	22¼	22	22¼
8	Colum G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7	Cowlt Ed cv3½s '58	111½	111¼	111¼
7	Con Edis 3½s '48	106	105⅞	106
8	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
1	Con Rys 4s '54	22	22	22
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¾	110⅜	110⅜
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
10	Crane 2¼s '50	100	100	100
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	18¾	18¾	18¾
7	Curtis Pub 3s '55	98½	98½	98½
5	Dayton P & L 3s '70	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54	54	54
2	D & R G 4s '36	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	D & R G West 5s '55	2	2	2
4	Dow Chem 2¼s '50	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	101	100¾	101
33	Erie rfg 5s '67	24¼	24	24
13	Erie rfg 5s '75	24¼	24	24
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	53½	53¼	53¼
1	Erie Gene 6s '57	111	111	111
5	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	106	106	106
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
7	Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¾	9¾	9¾
21	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 fld	2	2	2
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	87½	87½	87½
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Gt Nor 4s 46G	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Gt Nor 4s 46H	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Gulf M&N 5½s 50	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71½	71½	71½
3	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
2	Hocky V 4½s 99	128¾	128¾	128¾
12	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	35¼	34⅞	35
7	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44¼	44¼
13	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101⅝	101¾
4	Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	43⅝	43⅝
1	Ill Cen 4s 52	46½	46½	46½
1	Ill Cen 4s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
12	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
2	Ill Cen 5s 55	54	54	54
15	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
8	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45½	45⅝
6	Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
3	Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Interlake Iron cv 4s	99½	99¼	99¼
10	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13¼	13¼	13¼
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	40⅛	40	40
8	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83	82½	83
4	Int Rys C A 5½s 47	90¾	90⅜	90¾
19	Int T&T 4½s 52	44½	44¼	44¼
21	Int T&T 5s 55	46¼	46¼	46¼
2	James F&Clea 4s 59	55	55	55
1	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	42½	42½	42½
6	K C South 5s 50	71¾	71½	71½
7	K C South 3s 50	69	68⅝	68⅝
1	K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1	Kings Co Lt 4½s 54	108	108	108
1	Las Gas 5½s 53	62½	62½	62½
1	Las Gas 5½s 60 D	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
2	Las Gas 5½s 60	90½	90¼	90¼
15	LS & MS 3½s 97	86½	86½	86½
30	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	27	27	27
2	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70¼	70¼	70¼
6	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	48	48	48
1	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	34⅜	33¾	33¾
2	Lehigh Val 5s2003 st	29	28⅜	28⅞
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	27	26¾	26¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
1	Lorillard Co 7s 44	52	51¼	51¼
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	52	51¼	51¼
2	Marion St Shov 6s '47	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
51	McKess & Rob 5½s '50	113½	113⅛	113⅛
5	Mich Cen 3½s '52	97½	97½	97½
1	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106	106	106
7	MSP & SSMar 5½s '78	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
1	Midland RR NJ 5s '40	37	37	37
7	MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	10¾	10½	10¾
51	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	30¾	30	30¼
2	M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
10	M-K-T 4½s '78	26¾	26¼	26¼
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38	38	38
7	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	25¾	25	25
4	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22	22	22
21	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22¼	22	22
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21½	21½	21½
6	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22½	22½	22½
3	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22	22	22
41	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21⅜	17⅜	17⅜
11	Monon Pow 3¾s '66	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	40¼	40¼	40¼
19	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¼	36	36
4	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
2	Nat Distill 3½s '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3	Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	N Eng RR 5s '45	54½	54½	54½
20	N Eng RR 4s '45	54½	54½	54½
3	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
1	N Ori Term 4s '53	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1	NY & Putnam 4s '93	49¼	49¼	49¼
13	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63½	63½
37	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅜	58	58
5	NYC cn 4s '98	62¼	62	62¼
6	NYC 3¾s '46	94	94	94
9	NY Chi&St L 6s '50	95	95	95
6	NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	74⅞	74½	74½
19	NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62¾	62¼	62¼
12	NYCh&StL 3½s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	NY Conect 3½s '65	100½	100⅜	100½
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
3	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	41	41	41
3	NYH&H 4½s '67	24½	24½	24½
6	NYNH&H 4s '55	22½	22½	22½
3	Nagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103¾	103½	103½
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
3	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	20½	20½	20½
2	Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	20½	20½	20½
2	Norf & W 4s '96	126½	126½	126½
1	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
25	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66¼	66¼
7	Nor Pac 4s 97	76¼	76¼	76¼
18	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43⅜	43⅜
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	110	110	110
Ohio Ed	4s '67	108	108	108
4	Okla G&E 3¾s '66	109	109	109
1	Okla G & E 4s '46	104	104	104
5	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106	106	106
2	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
3	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	83	83	83
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	43½	43½	43½
3	Pen Co 4s '63	105½	105½	105½
1	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
36	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	107	106½	106½
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93⅜	93¾
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	103	103	103
6	Pen RR 3¾s '70	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Penn RR 3½s '52	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
5	Peo GL&C Ch 5s '47	115½	115½	115½
5	Phila Co 5s 67	105	105	105
2	Phila Elec 3½s 67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
8	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	5⅞	5⅞
16	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	22¼	22	22
7	PCC&StL 5s 75B	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	55	55	55
2	Pitt&W Va 4½s 59B	55	55	55
3	Portl Gen El 5s 50	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80¾	80½	80¾
1	PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109½	108½	109½
2	Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
6	Ready 4½s 997A	83¼	83	83
6	Readg 4½s 97B	83½	83	83
2	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68½	68½	68½
10	Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104⅜	104½	104½
2	Repub Steel 5½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Repub Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Repub Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
27	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	42½	42½	42½
4	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	85	85	85
2	StLPed&NW 5s 48	34	34	34
3	StLSF5s 50B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
7	St LSF 4½s 78	13½	13½	13⅜
40	StLSF4½s 78 ct'st	13	13	13
8	St LSF 4s 50A	12¼	12¼	12¼
6	St LSF 4s 50A ct	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	St Paul Un Dep 5s 72	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5	SA&A Pass 4s 43	92½	92½	92½
7	Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
17	Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Shell Un 2½s 54	97	97	97
1	Silesian-Am 7s 41	45	45	45
1	Simmons cv 4s 52	45	45	45
1	Simmons cv 4s 52	5½	5⅜	5½
6	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅞	105¼	105¼
3	So Bell T&T 3½s 62	108	108	108
15	So Col Pow 6s 47	105	105	105
52	Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¾	52¼	52¼
9	Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	52	52
29	So Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52¼	52¼
17	So Pac rfg 4s 55	67	66¾	67
5	So Pac ctf 4s 49	49½	49	49
4	So Pac 3¾s 46	66⅜	66	66
27	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54¼	54⅜
22	South Ry 6½s 56	86⅛	85½	85½
2	South Ry gen 6s 56	81	81	81
12	South Ry gen 4s 94	92	91¾	91¾
11	South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61	61
4	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Spokane Int 5s 55	30	30	30
6	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1	Swift & Co 2¾s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	73¼	73¼	73¼
27	Third Ave aj 5s 60	15⅛	14¾	14⅞
5	Third Ave 4s 60	52½	52	52
5	UnionOil Cal 3s 59	103½	103½	103½
1	Un Pac 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
1	Unit Drug 5 53	85	85	85
1	US Steel 2s 48	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	US Steel 2.15s 50	101	101	101
2	US Steel 2.20s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	US Steel 2.30s 51	101	101	101
1	Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
6	Ntah P&L 5s 44	104	103½	103⅝
3	Va&SW cn 5s 58	72¾	72¾	72¾
5	Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108⅛	108	108
7	Wabash 1st 5s 39	55	54⅝	55
1	WabashDet&Chi5s 41	61	61	61
1	West Pen 5s 63E	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	West SChore 4s 2361	51	51	51
1	Westn Md 4s 52	92	92	92
2	WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24¾	24¾	24¾
11	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24½	24½	24½
5	Western Un 5s 51	80	80	80
6	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¾	93¼	93¼
1	Wilson&Co 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
2	Wis Cen 4s 49	35	35	35
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
6	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½
16	Young S&T 3¼s 60	100¼	100	100
1	Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	23	23	23
5	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	59½	59¼	59⅜
1	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59¾	59¾	59¾
3	Argentine 4½s 48	79½	79½	79½
1	Belgium 7s 55	74	74	74
5	Brazil 6½s 57-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Buen A 3s 84	34	34	34
10	Buen A 4¾s 77	45⅝	45½	45⅝
1	anada 5s 52	101	101	101
1	Canada 3s 67	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Canada 4s 1st 44	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2	Chile MtBk4¾s61asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	11¼	11¼	11¼
11	Chile 6s 60 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
4	Cuba 5½s '53	102¾	102¾	102¾
13	Cuba 4½s '77	61¼	60⅜	61¼
1	Denmark 6s '42	54½	54⅛	54½
10	Den 5½s '55 wd	56	56	56
2	Den 4½s '62 wd	51¾	51⅞	51⅞
4	Ger Gov 5½s '65	10½	10¼	10¼
1	Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	10½	10½	10½
1	Ger Gen El 7s '45	22½	22½	22½
1	Italy 7s 1951	27½	27½	27½
2	Japan 6½s '54	62¼	62¼	62¼
21	Japan 5½s 65	55¼	54¾	55¼
5	Mex 5s asd '45	5½	5½	5½
6	Mex 10 4s asd '45	5½	5⅜	5½
5	Milan City 6½s 52	19½	19½	19½
3	Norway 6s 44 wd	58½	58½	58½
2	Norway 4½s 56 wd	40¼	40¼	40¼
3	Orient Dev 6s 53	40	40	40
2	Panama 5s 63A st asd	57	57	57
5	Peru 1st 6s 60	6½	6½	6½
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6½	6½
1	Queensld 6s 47	64	64	64
3	Rio de Jan 8s 46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	11½	11½	11½
4	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2	Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	56½	56½	56½
12	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	50¼	49¾	50¼
17	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
1	Un Stl Wk 6½s '47 A	21	21	21
10	Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s '79	40¾	40¾	40¾
6	Yokohama 6s '61	44¾	44¾	44¾

Total today, 2,504,000; previous day, 2,389,100; week ago, 4,128,800; year ago, 3,855,700; two years ago, 4,291,300; Jan. 1 to date, 928,972,175; year ago, 728,008,625; two years ago, 704,860,325.

Defense Taxes Big Problem Facing U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Serious concern over what the taxpayer is going to do when the federal and state levies come due was voiced in responsible quarters here today, with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York leading in urging the Roosevelt administration to make drastic cuts in non-defense spending.

In social work quarters, on the other hand, it was declared that to carry out the demands of the large financial institutions and big business by drastically cutting non-defense spending, the administration would, in effect, be scrapping its social work program, to which, it was held, Mr. Roosevelt might truthfully ascribe his three-times election to the Presidency. Moreover, it was added, he would be repudiating the pledge he made on the eve of his second election to the Presidency, when he closed his Madison Square Garden address with the declaration in support of his social program, "we have just begun to fight."

Defense Spending

Appropriations for defense spending and aid to Britain were estimated here today at around $41,000,000,000, with the end not yet nearly in sight.

The 600 per cent increase in income taxes envisaged in administration quarters in Washington was characterized in all quarters here that would comment, as "exorbitantly excessive" and in some of these quarters it was seen as working more hardships on the taxpayers in the middle-income brackets than on any other class of rate-payers. It was held that such an increase would be bound to result in innumerable defaults, since, it was added, the majority of these classes were now carrying with their high state levies and the increasing cost of living about all they could bear. The estimated 600 per cent increase would, therefore, it was declared, defeat the very purpose of the tax bill.

The most vehement of these critics declared that the Democrats had "no idea of taxation, anyway, and never had," and that the present administration had "even less idea of economics." In these quarters the entire fiscal future was seen darkly.

Must Face Situation

The Guaranty Trust Company, in a statement made public today, sees the drastic increases in the Federal tax rates proposed by the Treasury Department as bringing the American people face to face "with the first definite indication of the scope of the sacrifices that must be made."

"Although some specific features of the Treasury plan have been criticized," the statement says, "no voice has been raised against its main objective—an aggregate increase of $3,500,000,000 in Federal taxes.

"That an increase of $3,500,000,000 a year in Federal taxes, including an additional direct levy on business amounting to more than $1,000,000,000, will represent a staggering financial burden, is too obvious to require emphasis. Nevertheless, the prospect that two-thirds of next year's huge defense expenditures may be met from current revenue and that a determined effort will be made to raise as large a share as possible of the remaining third by the sale of Government obligations to individual and corporate investors, rather than to the banks, is reassuring to those who recognize the grave perils inherent in the usual methods of emergency finance. The outlook would be even more encouraging, however, if the tax plan were accompanied by signs of substantial retrenchment in non-military expenditures."

Large Tax Seen

The Guaranty Trust Company holds that it seems likely that the prospective increases in Federal taxes will bring the total tax payments in this country to a level closely comparable to that of Great Britain, where the basic personal income tax is 50 per cent.

No member of the Legislature asked to comment would say anything about what was to be expected in new taxation in New York State. The prevailing opinion is that there will be an extraordinary session of the Legislature and that the tax rate will be hefted. At least it is certain that nothing will be done to remove the 1 per cent emergency tax imposed several years ago as a "temporary" levy. The normal State tax begins at 2 per cent for taxable income of $1,000 and increase 1 per cent for each additional $1,000 of taxable income until it gets to 7 per cent of all taxable income in excess of $9,000. Thus the New York State rate, with the emergency levy, has figured up on middle-income earnings slightly in excess of the Federal rate.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am P&Lt $6 pf	$1.12½	.. July	1	June 4
Do $5 pf	93¾c	.. July	1	June 4
Am Woolen pf	$2	.. June 20		June 2
Cent P & Lt 7% pf	$1.16⅔	.. June 16		June 2
Do 6% pf	$1	.. June 16		June 2
Heywood-Wakefield Co 5% pf B	31c	.. June 2		May 23
Rockwood & Co 5% pf	$1.25	.. June 2		May 20
Std Coated Prod pf	10c	.. July 10		July 1
Utilities Eq Corp pr $1		.. June 16		June 2
Victor Eq pf	50c	.. June 16		June 5
Wisconsin P & Lt 7% pf	$2.91⅔	.. June 16		May 31
Do 6% pf	$2.

Know London Fires at First Hand

Wide World

Visit America to Relate Methods of Fire Fighting Under Bombings

Shown with some of their paraphernalia are a trio of firemen from London who arrived on the Holland-American liner Edam which safely navigated the Atlantic from Britain. They are returning a visit paid to England by New York firemen. While in the United States they will exhibit paintings on fire caused by raids on London. In the picture, left to right, are Rudolph Haybrook, Dan Ivall, and Clarence Palmer. Mr. Haybrook and Mr. Palmer are former artists, while Mr. Ivall is a district officer of the Auxiliary Fire Service of which the other two are members.

U. S. Economy Remolded by Defense Demands

Continued from Page 1

sulting in an unprecedented mounting of this country's gold reserves to something around $22,560,000,000.

Impact of Defense Program

Yet all this has been of less economic importance to the United States than the impact of the defense program which started in the summer of 1940.

The first effect of the defense rearmament program on the American economy was merely that of the development of another new industry. For years Government economists had been lamenting the absence of any such large industrial development in the 1930's as the rise of the automobile industry in the 1920's, with its livening and leavening effect on the whole American economy. Suddenly, the defense program appeared on the scene, and it provided the long-hoped-for stimulus to American industry.

For many months the chief effect of the new industry on the American economy was to provide a purely psychological stimulus to business confidence. The actual program itself was slow in getting under way. Much paper work had to be done. The Army and Navy, long accustomed to penurious appropriations to be spent with the greatest care and economy, had to revise their buying methods over night and inevitable delay resulted.

There was delay in Washington in freeing manufacturers from the danger of having investment in probably short-lived armament plants taxed away before the plant could pay for itself. Despite years of work by Army and civilian volunteers in anticipation of M-Day, months of work were needed in the preparation of tons of blueprints for the complicated and costly engines of modern machine war.

Rush of Forward Buying

But during these months, for the most part unavoidable delay, the very prospect of the defense program caused a rapid step-up in the rate of industrial orders, particularly for the capital goods industries. The general sentiment in American business was that as soon as the defense program got under way, it would so cut into the available supply of metals, machinery, and skilled labor that civilian industry better get its orders in quick, and defense was also expected so to fatten American pay rolls as to provide an enormously increased demand for finished civilian goods. These expectations, now coming true, led to heavier and heavier forward buying all along the industrial line, and even to accelerated civilian buying of finished goods.

Manufacturers, stimulated by the rising banks of orders on hand, stepped on the industrial gas. By the end of 1940 American industry had made one of its fastest accelerations on record, and had reached nearly its capacity before the defense program actually began to be an important factor in demand. Whereas in former decades a new industry had stimulated the American economy only as it provided orders and employment, the new defense industry, stimulated it by suggestion far in advance of actual orders placed.

And, unfortunately, one must add that within six months of the first public feeling that a huge defense program was necessary, American industry had become dependent on that program and would have gone into a disastrous slump if it had been suddenly called off.

The East Gets the Cream

At first the unused slack in American industry was enough to let the defense program grow without anywhere competing with civilian requirements.

And the first batch of orders was placed almost entirely with a handful of big corporations with whom the defense services were long accustomed to deal, or with whom they could place huge orders with a minimum of paper-work.

Moreover most of the new defense orders were placed in already established industrial centers on the Atlantic Seaboard, the Middle Eastern States, and the Southern California airplane-building area. This was in spite of the Army's belief that for strategic purposes American armament plants had better be placed west, not east of the Alleghenies, far from, and not near the sea, and in scattered localities instead of in easily bombed industrial centers like Southern Connecticut, New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit. These strategic considerations were at first ignored because of the paramount need for speed, and because industries in these areas already had the idle machinery, the available skilled labor reserves, and the indispensable know-how for following unfamiliar blueprints down to the completed machine.

By the end of 1940, however, this guns-and-butter honeymoon of the defense program, in which the American public was able to have its defense program and its increased standard of living both, was nearing an end. The defense program now began to exceed the available facilities of the big and well-known industrial corporations, and a decided effort toward "farming-out" contracts from the big to the little fellows got under way. The program began to exceed the available facilities of the Eastern and coastal industrial areas, and further expansion was directed toward the interior of the country, which began to experience an industrial boom similar to that already experienced in the established industrial areas of long standing.

Demand Threatens Supply

The repeated enlargements of the airplane construction program began to tell on the available supplies of aluminum, the growth of the cartridge and shell-making industries began to threaten available copper and zinc sources, the expansion of the ship-building, arms plant, factory, tank and engine-building program, coupled with the rising civilian demand, began to threaten the supply of steel, and the enormous army cantonment building and defense housing program, far larger than that of the World War began to threaten the sufficiency of the available lumber supplies.

The enormous demand for skilled labor for the construction of machine-tools, turbines, planes, plane-engines, and all the other complicated engines of war, began too, to threaten an acute shortage of skilled labor.

So a new chapter was opened in the defense program, in which scarcities and shortages became the primary problem, and the public was no longer able to expect to have all its demands supplied. By the first of April, 1941, the fastest nine months of industrial construction in American history had put over $2,000,000,000 into munitions plants whose machines required the diversion of skilled labor from civilian production, and into whose maws streams of aluminum, copper, steel, zinc, and other industrial raw materials had to be diverted from factories producing from the also enlarged civilian demands resulting from increased pay rolls, dividends, and profits.

For the first time in 25 years, the primary preoccupation of American economists came to be the problem of what to do about shortages rather than what to do about surpluses, and the problem of widening "bottlenecks" replaced the problem of widening markets. Sales forces whose normal business it had been to stimulate demand were given instead the task of keeping customers satisfied with the incomplete or delayed deliveries they were able to get.

Four major policies were evolved to deal with the bottleneck situation. First, efforts were made to increase capacity, both of plant and labor. In November 1940 the country was officially assured that the aluminum supply was sufficient; three months later a program had been worked out, partly with Reconstruction Finance Corporation money, to double existing aluminum-refining capacity in two years. A large program for increasing zinc-refining capacity was started. The skilled labor shortage was tackled with ambitious programs of pre-industrial vocational training, "training-within-industry," up-grading of semi-skilled and skilled labor, and enlarged apprentice (long-term) training programs.

Both capital and labor were reluctant to expand capacity for fear of a post-war depression, but these fears began to go by the board as the paramount need for capacity defense work was felt.

Second, ambitious efforts were made to find substitutes for scarce materials, such as plastics for nonferrous metals.

Third, elaborate censuses were taken of available skilled labor and of over-looked "bits and pieces" of factory capacity which might be used for defense work by "farming out."

Fourth—and most important, since capacity expansion is slow and limited by the capacity of the industries-that-produce capacity—priorities systems were set up in aluminum, machine tools, non-ferrous metals, neoprene rubber, and so on. And a program of similar nature was sold to the automobile industry, to cut 1942 production by 20 per cent from the August, 1941, production.

The priority system bids fair to become the outstanding economic development of the defense program, to grow in scope and complexity, and before long not only to be applied as "priorities" to industry, but to come right down to the consumer either as straight-out "rationing" or as the imposition of stiff excise taxes calculated to choke consumption.

'Little Führer' Seized in Chile

ANTIAGO, Chile, May 24 (AP)—Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, Chile's so-called "Little Führer," was taken to an insane asylum for observation May 24 after he engaged police in an exchange of pistol fire and finally fell victim to a tear gas attack.

Señor Gonzalez, the leader of the Socialist Popular Vanguard Party which is charged with plotting a putsch, fired about 20 shots at police from a house in which he barricaded himself before they succeeded in forcing his surrender.

Members of the Parliamentary Committees of the Conservative and Liberal Parties asked Radical Raul Branes, President of the the Chamber of Deputies, to seek Señor Gonzalez' release in protection of their constitutional rights. They claimed that Señor Gonzalez, as a Congressman, was constitutionally immune to arrest.

Polls Bad for Army; Stimson Bans Them

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 26

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has banned the taking of polls in the Army.

"Our Army must be a cohesive unit, with a definite purpose shared by all," Mr. Stimson said.

"Anonymous opinion or criticism, good or bad, is destructive in its effect on a military organization where accepted responsibility on the part of every individual is fundamental."

White House Hits Back

Continued from Page 1

utterance in a long time. He kept only two minor engagements today and prepared to devote himself entirely to putting it into final shape. He will work late tonight and all tomorrow if necessary.

Confers on Speech

The President has at his side two of his most trusted speech advisers, Judge Samuel I. Roseman of New York, a close friend and long-time collaborator, and Robert E. Sherwood, playwright, author of "There Shall Be No Night" and one of the Nation's most outspoken advocates of energetic war measures.

There is no suggestion from any source that Mr. Roosevelt intends to recede in any degree from his position that the Lend-Lease Act pledged the United States to the cause of ultimate victory over the Nazi peril.

Optional Courses

The President must either advocate bolder and more effective methods to achieve that victory or he must withdraw from his position. The text of his chat Tuesday night will give the definite answer but in the meantime there is one strong clue to his basic view which can be noted.

That clue is—and it could hardly be more authentic unless it were from the President personally—is that the President most certainly does not intend to let Secretary Knox and Secretary Stimson down. Word to this effect comes from an associate who sees Mr. Roosevelt frequently.

Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War have consistently contended that America's purpose must be not merely to aid Britain but to encompass a Nazi defeat in co-operation with Britain. To that end they urged an end to "business as usual" and to "strikes as usual." They urged the use of the American Navy in the most effective way to deliver American arms where they can be used against the Nazis even if Admiral Raeder does complain that such action would be "aggressive." They urged that the United States reclaim the doctrine of the freedom of the seas and deliver arms to Britain itself if necessary.

If Mr. Roosevelt does not let Mr. Knox and Mr. Stimson down, he will have to favor one or more of these courses.

Guests to Listen

The radio address will depart from the regular fireside chat tradition in one important respect. In the past, Mr. Roosevelt has delivered such addresses from the small, oval diplomatic reception room on the lower floor of the White House. Tuesday night's radiocast, however, will be delivered from the East Room of the White House before nearly 300 guests, including the diplomatic representatives of the other 20 American Republics, a large portion of the Cabinet, and a group of friends who will be guests of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Urging the President to give the country decisive and effective leadership at this critical time, some 3,000 prominent persons sent to the White House today a petition appealing for a "forthright, courageous, and revealing message which will unite America." It was a petition circulated by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and was signed by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway and Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and former Budget Director.

To counteract the President's forthcoming speech the Keep Ameerica Out of War Congress announced that a "National Anti-War Congress" will be held in Washington Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of this week. Leading isolationist and noninterventionist speakers will take part.

Vigorous Debate

The President is completing his much-anticipated foreign policy "fireside chat" in the midst of a vigorous Nation-wide debate on war measures and it is apparent that decisive leadership is necessary to bring effective unity.

Senator Guffey developed the most thorough exposition yet given by any Government spokesman of the need of using the American Navy to clear the North Atlantic of Nazi raiders, and he put his argument in these words:

"We can avoid eventual war with a triumphant, world-conquering Hitler in one way, and one way only, by giving Britain the weapons to destroy him.

Getting Aid to Britain

"We should make up our minds right now that nothing we do is going to make Hitler fight us until he is ready, if ever—and when he is ready anything we do or fail to do is not going to prevent him.

"We face the alternative of convoying now—or fighting later.

"I say—convoy now."

Aid for the Allies

The direct appeal which the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies made to President Roosevelt urged him to "tell what we must do to insure the security of the United States by hastening the defeat of the aggressors" and pledged "loyal support" in performing this task.

"Some of us," the statement adds, "have been your politcial adherents, some your opponents, but all of us are united on this firm basis: we are Americans, you are our elected President. We acknowledge the eternal truth of that fine old American principle that political differences end at the water's edge. It is at the water's edge that our people now stand, facing to eastward and westward the frightful reality of world war and world revolution.

"With firm determination to carry through at whatever cost the policies necessary to defeat tyranny, we await the facts and leadership which the Commander-in-Chief alone can give. We repeat to you, Mr. President, the final words of the Declaration of Independence: 'with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.'"

Among the Signers

Among those signing the letter are Louis Adamic, James R. Angell, Frank Aydelotte, Margaret Culkin Banning, Stringfellow Barr, James Phinney Baxter, Henry Breckenridge, Thomas E. Burke, Henry Seidel Canby, Oliver C. Carmichael, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary Ellen Chase, George Creel, Marshall Field, Harry M. Fisher, Harry David Gideonse, Virginia C. Gildersleve, Arthur Garfield Hays, Hamilton Holt, Rupert Hughes.

Also, Fred Kirchwey, Max Lerner, Maury Maverick, Robert A. Millikan, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Paul Scott Mowrer, Ferdinand Pecora, William Lyon Phelps, Gifford Pinchot, Charles Poletti, Henry F. Pringle, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Chester H. Rowell, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Christopher Morley, Alvan T. Fuller, Ada I. Comstock, Karl T. Compton, Robert E. Speer, Charles P. Taft, Stephen S. Wise, Helen Hayes, Russell Davenport, Miriam Hopkins, Mark Ethridge.

Plea by Byrd

On the domestic side Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia urged Mr. Roosevelt to "speak with firmness" in his Tuesday night radiocast so that it will be clear that "this government will not tolerate longer any further interference from any sources whatsoever in our defense efforts and our immediate aid to England." Senator Byrd was referring particularly to defense strikes which, he declared, deprive Britain and the United States of much needed defense equipment.

Senator George W. Norris (I) of Nebraska, who though he voted against America's entry into the World War has consistently supported the fullest possible aid to Britain in the present war, today advocated that the United States immediately transfer a substantial number of war vessels to the British or Canadian navies for use in North Atlantic convoy service.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Retire on 6 unit income property, N. W. cor. Berendo and Lexington. Price $14,000. Write LEONARD H. BROWN, 1351 N. Curson.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 489 Park Drive—High grade modern, sunny, 6-room apartment; newly renovated. J. E. Ward. Call Ken. 0490.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet June 15th-Sept. 30th, airy 3-room apartment, top floor; elevator; near Tenth Church, half block from 6th, 7th, 8th Avenue subways; charmingly furnished; reasonable. MISS PAUL, CH. 2-8033.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BIG CEDAR POINT, Lake Simcoe, Ont.—For rent, 5-room cottage, by month or season. La. 2146 after 6 p. m., Toronto, Ontario, Can.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; May and June $17; also cottages for rent by brook, $20 weekly. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Over 400' shore front; for sale, consider renting, two cozy cottages, nicely furnished, improvements, exceptional view, acres of pines; bathing, salmon fishing; photos on request. GERARD, 47 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y., or Naples, Me.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

MAHOGANY bedstead, dresser and over-stuffed settee and 3 chairs; reasonable for quick sale. Suite 2, 128 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED — Couple: Chauffeur-Butler and Cook-Laundress; reliable, competent, for N Y.C. residence. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SHOE SALESMEN
Large growing chain organization has openings for several thoroughly experienced shoe salesmen. Must make exceptional appearance. Splendid opportunity promotion. Applications must give full information, previous employment, age, etc. Box 820, 1474 Broadway, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED dietician, Protestant, competent to buy, run kitchen and dining room; make up menus; and keep costs for 125. Also 1st cook and kitchen man. Exclusive country resort near New York. Write fully Box H 8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESGIRLS

Large chain organization has openings for thoroughly experienced hosiery and handbag salesgirls, full time and part time. Applications must give full information, previous employment, marital standing, age, height, etc. Box 819, 1474 Broadway, New York City.

TYPING during the college year; some stenography required in an office where speed and accuracy are essential. Kir. 9688 (Mass.).

COOK—Experienced, large home, North Shore; only first class need apply; references; good wages. Write Box P-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HIGH GRADE 2-FAMILY HOUSE in best part of Arlington; 2-car garage, tile bath, sunparlor, fireplace, small down payment. J. E. WARD, owner, 499 Park Drive, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office available 3 mornings a week, 551 Fifth Ave., Tel. MU. 2-8389 or Shore Road 8-6114.

PAYING GUESTS

Merrymeeting in Maine, Camden
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Swim, canoe, bask on the sand; SEA CRUISES; cycling. Delicious food. Rates and folder, D. Doolittle, Elsah, Illinois.

FEW ADULT guests, refined atmosphere, $21-$35 per week; modern conveniences; references requested. Mrs. Bertha G. Hayes, SUNNYSIDE FARM, BARRINGTON, N. H.

WELLFLEET on Cape Cod—Guests taken from June to Oct. Home cooking; swimming, private beach. Rates on request. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. REMICK, Wellfleet, Mass.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED — Steinway or other good make of GRAND PIANO. G. Ritz, 442 W. 49th St., N. Y. C., CIrcle 6-8260.

REAL ESTATE

HYANNIS — 8-room house, lot 100'x300' on South Street. If interested, write for full particulars to ROBERT WOODRUFF, South Yarmouth, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NASHUA, N. H., 269 MAIN STREET
MRS. RICHARD COOK, Hostess
Free Parking Space

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—ATTRACTIVE single room $4.50, kitchen privileges; near Columbia and church. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home; $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse, or nurse for 1 child; leaving Georgia, go anywhere, even California; middle aged, unencumbered. H. A. P., Modena Plantation, Rte. 3, c/o Roebling, Savannah, Georgia.

WOMAN — Protestant, educated, excellent background possessing cheerful personality, hostess training and efficient manager seeks position as housekeeper in refined adult home. Box J-20, Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FORTUNE'S ROCKS, ME.—For sale, ocean-front, 6-room cottage, bath, extra toilet, sun room, water, elec., garage; lot 10,200 sq. ft.; secluded. John F. Ahern, Longmeadow, Mass.

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ADIRONDACKS housekeeping cottages, modern conveniences; sand beach; tourists. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

GRADUATION SUITS, $22.50
WHITE COATS, $5.95 and $7.95
WHITE SHOES, $3.95
FLANDERS
62 COURT STREET AUBURN, MAINE

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

BANGOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

SMART COTTON FROCKS
Styled by
LYNBROOK AND ANN SUTTON
Exclusive with us
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Bangor—Opposite City Hall

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

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INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 375

PORTLAND

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Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Lovely Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
VOSE-SMITH CO.
646 Congress Street Dial 2-3789

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Store
TWEED SUITS $25
TWEED COATS $19.50

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

JOAN MILLER
Junior Cottons
$3 $3.95 $5
For the junior miss who wears size 9 to 15. Colorful new cottons, styled in the manner of young moderns. All colors and materials, from our sport shop.
Owen Moore's

J. A. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Wedding and Graduation GIFTS
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 CONGRESS STREET

Camp Time Is Here
Stock up on good things to eat at
E. L. PROCTORS
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
25 Forest Ave., Dial 3-0236

Hats for Town and Country Wear
HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
141A High Street Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

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JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1102
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

It's Sports Wear Time
at
FARNHAM'S
432 Central Ave. Tel. 230

Gifts For The Graduate That Last
Hamilton—Gruen—Elgin
Waltham Watches
E. R. McCLINTOCK
DIAMOND JEWELER
On the Bridge Tel. 554-M

Summer Dresses and Hats
in All Colors and Materials
are now ready for you at
Michel's
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 761-M

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Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
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Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Enjoy these Summer Days in the comfort and cool of your own yard. Large selection at
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Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

Make Your Walls Beautiful
WITH
Thibault or Thomas Strahan Wallpapers
We have a full line Floor Sanders for Rent. Paint Now and Save Price Increase.
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1128 ELM STREET

MAGIC MUFFINS!
Cakes to Cheer About
Captivating Cookies
Made With Rumford
Served with cool drinks these hot days will please the whole family.
4567—PHONES—296
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

Come to Leavitt's
FOR HOLIDAY SAVINGS
Six huge floors are just bursting with Summer Merchandise. New Styles. New Stocks. Quality Things bought well in advance to give you first and best choice AND Lowest Possible Prices.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
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Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
50 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

Something NEW for you
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

Be the Toast of the Dance!
Evening Dresses, Beauties for Summer Gaieties. All Models, Variety of Materials, Luscious Colors.
$6.50 to $22.50
JAMES W. HILL CO.

DERRY STEAM
Launderers and Cleaners
Zoric Cleaning
PHONE 7329-W
Service throughout Southern N. H.

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MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

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Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
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1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

CALL 90
Largest Taxi and Bus Service in the State. *Ask about Tentative Bus Schedule to Manchester Air Base*
CHECKER CAB CO., Inc.
13 STARK STREET

DYER and CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in.
Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Priscilla Tea Room
Treat Some Special Friend or Relative
DINE at PRISCILLA'S
RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main St. Tel. 272

AVARD'S
LAD and DAD STORE
See Our New Palm Beach Tropicals. Where you will find more to choose from.
161 MAIN STREET TEL. 64

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Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation clean coal and New England Coke"
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Good Shoes
Correctly Fitted
at
SHAINES
On Congress Street

New Spring Dresses
CAROL KINGS *for Juniors*
GEORGIANAS *for Grown Ups*
Plenty of Play Suits and Bathing Suits
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S. EDNA THOMPSON
MILLINERY
PRICES 1.98—8.75
KNOX HATS
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Rhode Island

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CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures
Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRELEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE
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Hardware. Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
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NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

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STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
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Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
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Bryan Stationery of Va.
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Pens Repaired
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Films and Cameras

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

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GEORGE MASON HOTEL
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Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
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Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
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1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3583

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CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
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SECOND FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

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624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned. Repaired and Stored.

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
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Tel. 25645
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MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

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Jewelers and Silversmiths
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Established 1910

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THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE
for Men

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Florists
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Rug Cleaners Research Bureau

Fresh Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Black & White Food Store
3024 WEST CARY ST. Phone 5-1763
We Deliver

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Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce de Leon Hotel Bldg.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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T	E	A	R	S		E	L	B	O	W				

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

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"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

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Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving and Every Beauty Aid
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High Grade Coal
Martin & Owen Coal Co.
Successors to
Gilliam & Eames Coal Co.
7 Wasena Avenue Dial 2-6456
OLGA COAL

West Virginia

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Wallpaper
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HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

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CADILLAC—OLDSMOBILE
and
GOOD USED CARS
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 8107

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
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Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carrill

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DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

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Haberdasher and Clothier
Importers Christy's Hats, Mandelberg Weathercoats, Irish Poplin Ties, English Gowns and Sweaters, Grenfell Jackets
MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES
64 KING ST. E. PHONE 2-4576

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

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For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

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"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The place to buy stationery"
Children's Books all year round

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses
Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Council Intervenes

Portland, Ore.

Recently, Biffy, pet bantam rooster of a local family, was made the subject of a complaint for his too lusty crowing. And since the law prohibited roosters within the city limits, it seemed that Biffy must change his residence and become a suburbanite.

However, Biffy had made so many friends by his friendly disposition, intelligence, and generosity, that a petition was circulated in his interest in the neighborhood of his home. This petition was presented by Biffy's mistress to the understanding members of Portland's city council with a recital of the bantam's many virtues.

Biffy, it was related, came every morning and drank his breakfast beverage from a cup. He always called the birds to share his grain when he was fed. He made a playmate of a neighbor's dog, and was known and loved by the children for blocks around.

With a liberal interpretation of the law, the sympathetic councilmen removed Biffy to the classification of a "hobby." And by this act restored him to his family, to his happy home and to his friends.

Where Would You Find—

1. The nation which gives the Distinguished Service Medal?
2. "The Bear?"
3. The Strait of Bab El Mandeb?
4. "The City of 100 Lakes?"
5. Gramercy Park?
6. Moffett Field?
7. The body of water on which Toronto is located?
8. The only baseball club in the American League to win the pennant only once?
9. Medicine Hat?
10. The China Sea?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Beecher and the Letter

Henry Ward Beecher entered Plymouth Church one Sunday and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one and found it contained the simple word, "Fool." Quietly and with becoming seriousness he announced to the congregation the fact in these words: "I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

408 Maple Street

—Chase Craig

RING!
HELLO.
WILL YOU HOLD THE 'PHONE FOR A MINUTE, PLEASE!
MOTHER, DO YOU KNOW WHAT EGGS ARE SELLING FOR TODAY?
WHY, NO- I DON'T—
FATHER, YOU DON'T HAPPEN TO KNOW HOW MUCH EGGS ARE SELLING FOR, DO YOU?
I'M AFRAID I DON'T.
DO YOU KNOW, SISTER?
NO-
HELLO— I'M SORRY, BUT NOBODY HERE SEEMS TO KNOW—WHY DON'T YOU CALL UP THE STAR CASH GROCERY COMPANY? THEY SHOULD KNOW-
WELL, ISN'T THIS THE STAR CASH?
NO, M'AM— THIS IS DONALD.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Robot Weatherman Sends Out Observations Automatically?

A robot, or iron weatherman with a brain of copper, has been established experimentally on a lonely mid-Pacific island. Every six hours he will radio observations of the barometer pressure, the temperature of the air, the relative humidity, the direction and velocity of the wind, and the amount of rainfall.

This weather robot, an invention of Dr. Harry Diamond and his associates, was worked out with the co-operation of the National Bureau of Standards and the Navy Department.

SEQUENCE OF ROTARY SWITCH CONTACTS IN AN AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION

2-3. transmitter warm-up
4 station call letters
5 reference frequency
6 code letter "P"
7 pressure frequency
8 code letter "T"
9 temperature frequency
10 code letter "H"
11 humidity frequency
12 code letter "D"
13 wind direction frequency
14 code letter "V"
15 wind velocity frequency
16 code letter "R"
17 rainfall frequency
18 blank
19-25 returning relay switch arm to zero position

The principle on which the device operates is that variations in meteorological conditions (such as a fall in barometric pressure; a rise in air temperature; etc.) is converted into a change in electrical resistance, and this, in turn, results in a change in the rate of keying or interrupting the carrier radio wave sent out by the device. The wind-direction indicator, wind-velocity indicator, air pressure, humidity, and rain-gauge instruments are of standard type, the rain gauge being of the weighing type.

The power for the operation of this iron weatherman is supplied by a storage battery. In order that little attention shall be required by the device, the battery is kept charged by means of a wind-driven generator.

The range of reception of the signals sent out by the robot extends to 200 miles. In order to make this range possible, two radio frequencies (one for day sending, and the other for night sending) are required.

The iron weatherman with the copper brain was put through a test period at Anacostia, near Washington, D. C., with gratifying results as to the accuracy and dependability of the device, and the signals were readily picked up about 200 miles away.

Chains of robot observers strung out in polar and other isolated regions might prove a comparatively inexpensive means of obtaining a mass of meteorological data of great value to the human weathermen on whom rests the burden of attempting to forecast weather conditions for the rest of mankind.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Size Counts

One tree 25 inches in diameter brings as much money when sold for timber as 24 trees only 13 inches in diameter, says a professor of forestry.

A Verse for Today . . .

Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? For thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this.—Eccl. 7:10.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. **The United States; it is given to a person serving with the Army in any capacity, for meritorious service.**
2. **One of Admiral Byrd's Antarctic Expedition ships which arrived in Boston May 18.**
3. **It is at the southern end of the Red Sea.**
4. **Winter Haven, Florida; so called, because it is surrounded by fresh water lakes, many of which are connected by channels.**
5. **It is at the foot of Lexington Ave., New York City.**
6. **A large Army flying field in California.**
7. **Lake Ontario.**
8. **Cleveland, in 1920.**
9. **A district in Alberta, Canada; also a town within it.**
10. **A name given that part of the Pacific Ocean between China and the Philippine Islands.**

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Blanco, Luis Carrero (lo͞o-ēs′ kär-rä′-rō bläng′-kō) — Newly appointed Spanish Undersecretary to the Executive.

Cerda, Pedro Aguirre (pā′-thrō ä-gēr′-rā sēr′-thä)—President of Chile.

Echandi, Alberto (äl-bĕr′-tō ā-chän′-dē)—Foreign Minister of Costa Rica.

Freyburg, Maj. Gen. B. C. (frī′-bûrg) — World War hero of New Zealand, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces on the Island of Crete.

Gestapo (gĕ-shtä′-pō)—The German secret police.

Habbaniyah (hȧb-bä′-nī′-yȧ)—British air base in Iraq.

Koussevitzky, Sergei (sĕr-gā′ ko͞o′-sĕ-vits′-kē) — Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Ley, Dr. Robert (lī) — German Labor Front leader.

Marante, Col. Valentin Galarza (vä′-län-tēn′ gä-lär′-thä mä-rän′-tä) — Spain's new Minister of the Interior.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Azores (ȧ-zōrz′)—Islands in the Atlantic, owned by Portugal.

Iran (ē-rän′; **Eng.** ī-rän′)—Modern name for Persia.

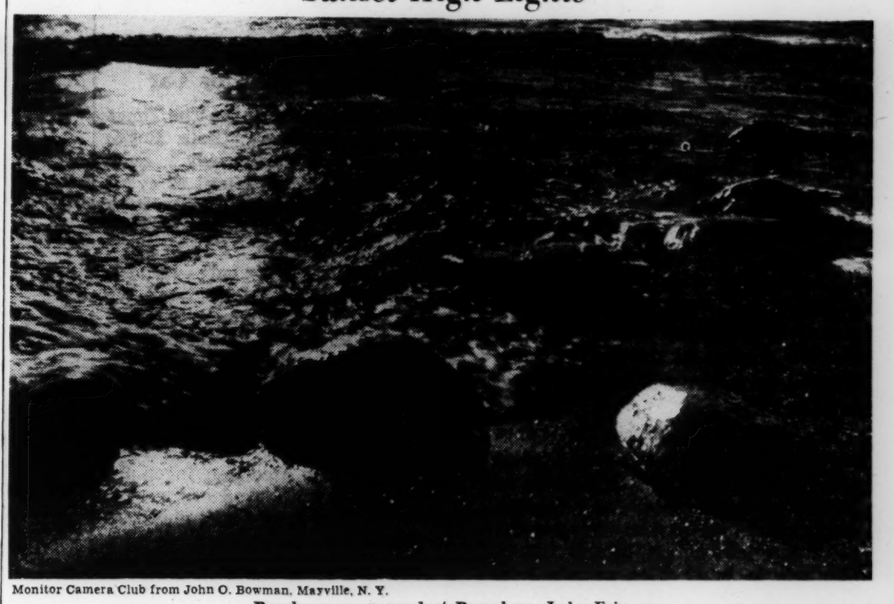
Iraq (ē′-räk′)—Modern name for Mesopotamia, a kingdom in the northeastern part of the Arabian Peninsula.

Palembang (pä′-lĕm-bäng′)—Location of large American oil fields in Sumatra.

Surabaya (so͞o′-rä-bä′-yä)—Netherlands naval base on the island of Java.

Key: ȧle, chȧotic, câre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ȯbey, ȯrb, ȯdd, sȯft, cȯnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Sunset High Lights



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Beach scene snapped at Barcelona, Lake Erie

Laws and Flaws

A code of the State of Alabama says: "Any person who engages in domino playing on Sunday . . . must be fined."

The State of Michigan has a law "That provides for the lawful taking of mullet, dog-fish, suckers and lawyers from the waters of the Sturgeon River."

Columbus, Montana: "Any person who shall not lift his hat to the mayor as he passes him in the street, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

In Mount Pulaski, Illinois, the throwing of snowballs at trees is prohibited within the city limits.

Connecticut has a law that makes it unlawful for couples to sit closer than eight inches on any public park bench.

A legal description from the statute books of Ripley, Tenn.: "Defining the boundaries of the town . . . thence north 850 feet, and east to a blackgum marked with a cross and with mistletoe in the top, and with a blue bird sitting on a limb, which tree is a short distance east of Ed. Johnson's horse lot. . . ."

Connecticut has a law which makes the enticing of a neighbor's bees punishable by fine and imprisonment.

A Michigan law states that a wife's wearing apparel is the property of the husband.

Daily Quotation

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—Lowell

In Lighter Vein

Gets Worse

The latest Chinese sign story is the one about the theater marquee in Canton, China, announcing the arrival of a vaudeville troupe. It said:

"Amazing! Colossal! Terrific! Each act is better than the next!" —Milwaukee Journal.

Good Company

Dad: "Well, what kind of grades did you make in your finals?"

Son: "All right in everything but one study, and in that I am like Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln."

Dad: "Why, how's that?"

Son: "I went down in history."—Grit.

Shakespeare and Baseball

Why these balls bound; there's noise in it.
—All's Well That Ends Well, II, 3.

Still bats and clubs.
—Coriolanus, I, 1.

I'll catch it e'er it comes to ground. —Macbeth, III, 5.

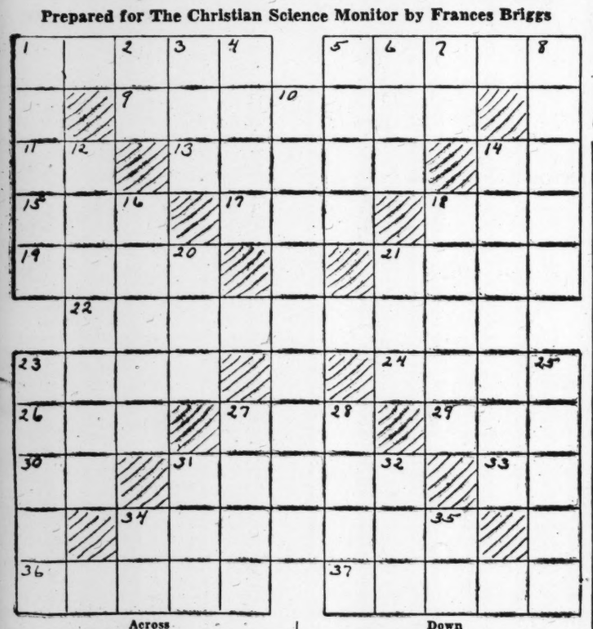
Could I but catch it for them!
—Timon of Athens, V, 1.

Where go you
With bats and clubs?
—Coriolanus, I, 3

And when he caught it he let it go again; and after it again.
—Coriolanus, I, 3

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—U. S. flag has 48 what?
5—Who is famous for his "Hungarian Rhapsodies"?
9—What breed of hornless sheep originated in hills of same name?
11—While.
13—What is a conspicuous constellation?
14—Bachelor of Music (abbr.).
15—What is one of series of bony rods attached to the spine?
17—Girl's name.
18—What is a northern constellation?
19—What is a joint of the leg?
21—Sum of money lent at interest.
22—Who are interested in hybrids, perennials, biennials, etc.?
23—Who was wife of Zeus?
24—Before.
26—What is a city of Nebraska?
27—Possessive pronoun.
29—What is a river of France?
30—Exists.
31—What is an edible bulb of lily family?
32—What ending denotes the past tense?
34—What is wool fat?
36—In Greek mythology, the —— of Heliades became amber.
37—Where is the funny bone?

Down

1—What nonsense creature did Lewis Carroll invent?
2—Air Corps (abbr.).
3—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "r"?
4—What is a plural of "serum"?
5—What animal spared Androclus?
6—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
7—Saint (abbr.).
8—What Athenian misanthrope is subject of a Shakespeare play?
10—Who is Duke of Vienna in "Measure for Measure"?
12—Who are those who take part in an oratorio?
14—In "To a Mouse," Burns refers to the creature as what?
16—Goatee is what?
18—What is first name of heroine of a well-known novel by R. D. Blackmore?
20—Age.
21—Grassy meadow is what?
23—What is an elevator, or lift, for raising heavy loads?
25—Invest.
27—Taverns.
28—Under surface of the foot is what?
31—What is a scull?
32—Male nilgai is what?
34—What is sixth note of scale?
35—What is a Province of Canada (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

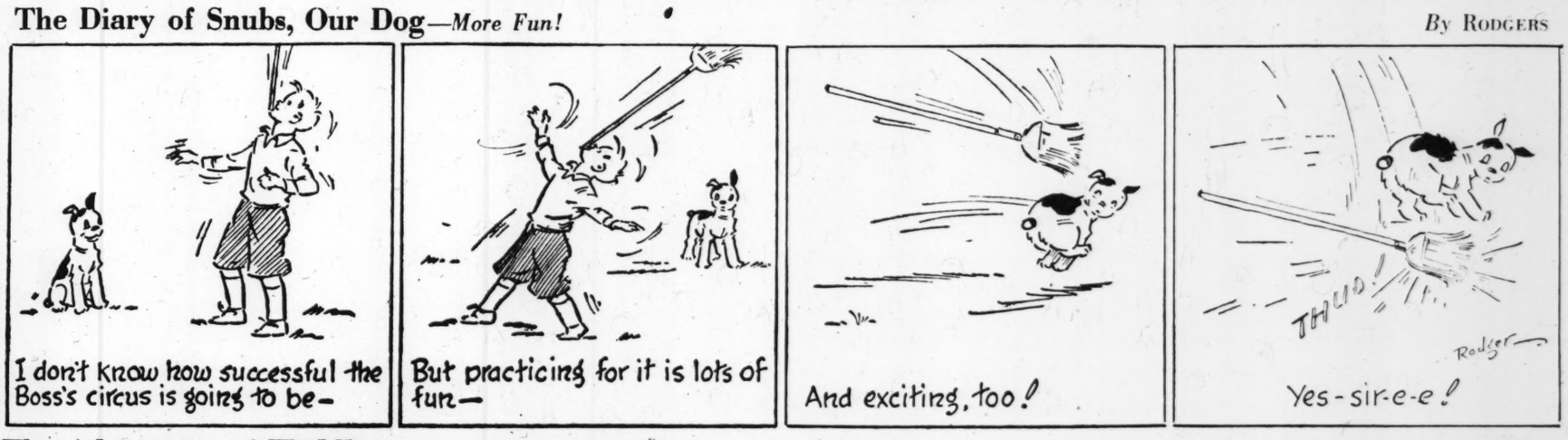
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Time for Chasing Sticks*

By Le Pelley

HERE NOW, SKIDMORE... FETCH!
GO ON — GO FETCH IT!
NOW LISTEN...! YOU FETCH THIS!!!
OH, ALL RIGHT! — BUT IT BEATS ME HOW YOU KNEW I HAD A BAG OF COOKIES IN MY POCKET —!
LePelley

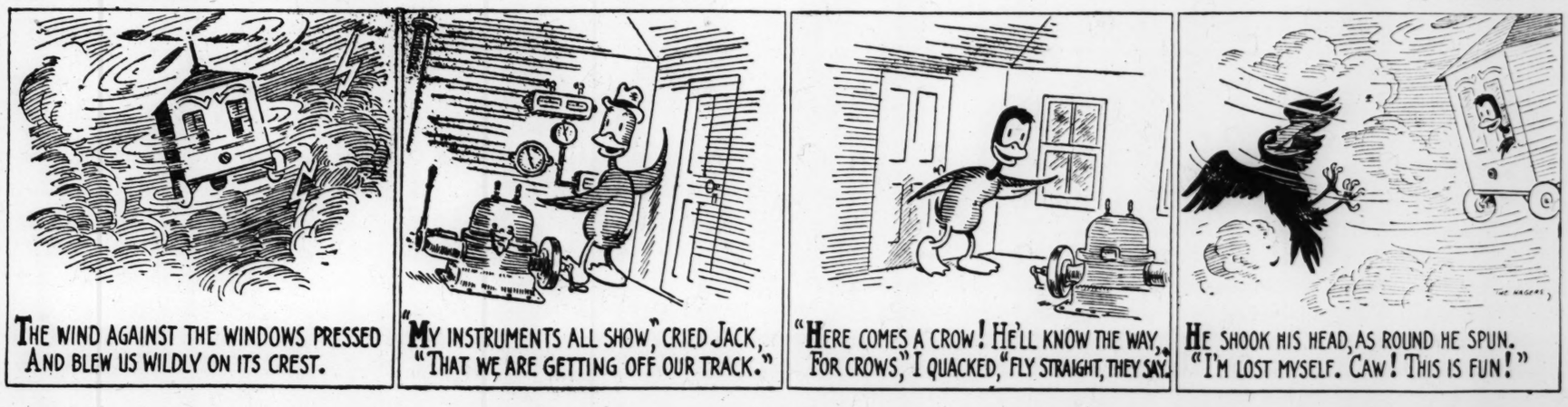
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More Fun!*

By Rodgers


I don't know how successful the Boss's circus is going to be—
But practicing for it is lots of fun—
And exciting, too!
THUD!
Yes-sir-e-e!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Some Like It and Some Don't*

By The Hagers


THE WIND AGAINST THE WINDOWS PRESSED AND BLEW US WILDLY ON ITS CREST.
"MY INSTRUMENTS ALL SHOW," CRIED JACK, "THAT WE ARE GETTING OFF OUR TRACK."
"HERE COMES A CROW! HE'LL KNOW THE WAY, FOR CROWS," I QUACKED, "FLY STRAIGHT, THEY SAY."
HE SHOOK HIS HEAD, AS ROUND HE SPUN. "I'M LOST MYSELF. CAW! THIS IS FUN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Warning to Bombers

In London the other morning a newsman saw this sign still posted on the wall of a bombed and burned-out building:

ANYONE FOUND DAMAGING THESE PREMISES WILL BE PROSECUTED

The warning sounds grotesque, but it stands good, not only for the particular building but also for all the horrible damage of the war. In some way the perpetrators of war are bound to be punished.

It is the world's hardship that it does not have a court of Nations and a police force to bring before it disturbers of the international peace. The defending democracies have first to carry out the successful prosecution of the war if they are to have the opportunity of bringing the initiators of this war before a court of free world opinion.

Yet this analogy to the processes of peaceful justice carries the implication that the settlement of the war issues cannot properly be on any basis of vindictiveness or mere power politics. It must be more, or the world sense of equity and honor will not be satisfied nor will the search for international security be advanced.

The peace that is made should include an effective machinery for dealing with future threats to peace that may arise. A crime wave in the United States was abated a few years ago partly by energetic law enforcement and partly by consequent publicizing of the lesson that "Crime doesn't pay." In order to begin to dispense international justice men must first establish order in the world.

The prosperity and prestige of nations ought to be measured not by what they can destroy but by what they are willing to build. The nation that wishes a better place in the world should seek to earn it by service rather than by attempting to shatter the works of another. But the corollary of this is that nations should have freedom and equality of opportunity through access to materials and markets.

This is the basis of the world program for post-war reconstruction which Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, set forth in his recent address on trade. Among his leading points were the stipulations that "Raw material supplies must be available to all nations without discrimination," and that, "Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions."

To assure the application of such policies and of peaceful methods to the settling of disputes, some framework of collective security among nations is going to be necessary. Many believe it must take the form of a federation among the democracies, open to all nations as they subscribe to basic freedoms for the individual. Others look to a reconstituted League of Nations or to some other form of organization. What this post-war structure of civilization shall be deserves the best thought that scholars, statesmen, and laymen can give it.

Out of the exertions of this war, men should establish some authority among nations capable of saying, as municipal and national governments say to their citizens, that any one damaging the structure of a peaceful society will be restrained and punished. In order to bring about this result, the destroyers of peace in the present instance must first be arrested.

A Time to Think Twice

Seven hundred employees of a large plant recently nearly lost their jobs because they struck for more money than the concern could pay, even after the union's own accountant had reported the result would be disastrous.

State labor officials, who had previously tried to fend off the strike, then exerted themselves to save the business for the community. After a week of being out, the employees called off the strike and accepted what the company had offered in the first place.

Probably a good many firms over the country are faced with the same kind of complexity. Their labor force sees them doing much business and reads of other companies granting increases. But obviously not all concerns are making big earnings.

Today is a time when workers need to watch not to be swung into errors of judgment by emotional waves. Sound labor gains can be endorsed as contributing to the general good. But each group of workers needs to study as never since the World War what moves are wise and likely to be successful under the individual conditions of that particular group.

Please Try on This Car

A sedate advertisement in The Times of London announces: "Rolls Royce Wanted, suit tall, elderly lady." Such demands may be just a part of every day for the British motor car purveyor. To an American auto salesman it offers an inspiring challenge.

To suit a tall, elderly lady—let's see now. Is that enough information? We cannot be sure the hair to be matched is gray—"elderly" is a matter of one's own opinion of oneself. We do not know the color of the eyes, the shade of complexion, or whether the customer likes oysters or Brahms, on the half shell or in a stew. But that is the kind of problem American ingenuity likes to collide with. And every automobile salesman knows that questions like these have much more to do with his sales than do unimaginative mechanical matters.

Perhaps something with a longish wheel base, with a window in the roof to afford a good view of the sky, and painted in some genteel but strong color that no Nazi could possibly feel was intended to make the car invisible from above—we think the tall, elderly lady would like that.

Women Meet the Issue

Women usually think in direct, simple terms, and for that reason are apt to cut through a maze of argument to accurate conclusions. The resolution adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in its national convention last week states the situation of the United States in foreign affairs with a maximum of practicality.

This resolution, embodying the majority opinion of an organization representing 2,000,000 American women, declared in favor of a national policy "of giving whatever aid is necessary" to Nations that are defending themselves and America against totalitarianism. This position was taken after a debate which made perfectly clear the risks involved in all-out aid to Britain and gave isolationist speakers a full hearing.

It is probably significant of meetings elsewhere that although those speakers evoked a noisy applause, their side of the case received very few votes. In fact, the resolution adopted shows isolation in its true light by avowing that in view of the open threats of the totalitarian system to democracies "we must refuse to permit the United States to become encircled and isolated."

In carrying out this resolve, the women of the Federation see farther than some others in that they call not only for aid to Britain but also for a cessation of aid to Axis powers, with special reference to the quantities of war materials still being furnished to Japan. Yes, women are practical thinkers, and statecraft must surely profit by the outspoken position they have taken.

The Hood

The Nazi press is saying that with the sinking of the Hood "crumbles the last cornerstone of the illusory mansion of British hope for victory." And Admiral Raeder uses the occasion to warn Americans that Nazi ships will not hesitate to fire on convoys without warning.

If the second statement is no truer than the first, it carries little weight. The blowing up of the Hood is a spectacular success for the Germans, and naturally they make much of this victory for their newest battleship, the Bismarck. But it is to be noted that the German ships are fleeing for safety. And if by cornerstone the Nazi press means capital ships, the British still have fifteen. Several of these, while smaller than the Hood, are superior in arms and armament to the twenty-year-old giant battle cruiser of a type which was notably vulnerable because it sacrificed protection for speed.

Essentially the loss of the Hood does not change the balance of sea power, particularly if the Gneisnau and Scharnhorst have been disabled by bombs in Brest as the British believe. It is possible a more serious blow has been struck off Crete at British control of the sea, although Nazi claims that their air power has forced British ships to abandon the island are by no means confirmed.

The Hood's sinking and Admiral Raeder's warning may have an effect on the biggest present battle—that for American opinion—exactly opposite to that desired by the Nazis. The spectacular blow to Britain's Atlantic power—close to Greenland, now protected by America—may cause a good many Americans to see that the Atlantic is a barrier only so long as the Nazis do not control it. Neither the American people nor President Roosevelt in his speech tomorrow are likely to take well to Nazi threats.

His Ally

"Now Is the Day . . ."

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The questions which have lately puzzled Washington and to which the coming "fireside chat" can hardly be expected to give a full answer are:

Why has President Roosevelt shown such indecision and inaction in the face of the gravest developments in the war? Why has he yielded the initiative to his critics when both Congress and the country have needed that leadership as never before? Why has he been either secretive or evasive when the people were eager for candor and knowledge?

Now, it has most frequently been written that the President has always been fully decided as to what next steps the United States must take to protect itself and was only deterred by the feeling that public opinion was not ready. In consequence, it was argued, he sent others to prepare the way—Hull, Knox, Stimson, Wickard, Knudsen and Jones. They, it was said, were revealing what the President had in mind; they were carrying the water for their chief.

On the basis of some knowledge and an appraisal of the pertinent circumstances there is sound reason to conclude that just the opposite is the truth; that the President has not been sending his Cabinet members to the mill but that they have been stepping sprightly ahead hoping the President would follow; that he has been indecisive because he has been undecided; that having once been completely convinced that the United States could enable Britain to defeat Hitler "short of war," Mr. Roosevelt was unable or unwilling promptly to adjust himself to the new situation, or in other words as methods short of war appeared to mean methods short of success, the President drew back to reappraise whether he would stick to his methods or stick to his objective; and finally that Messrs. Hull, Knox, Stimson, Wickard and Jones stepped out on their own hoping to overcome Mr. Roosevelt's hesitation. They spoke with the President's knowledge but not at his initiative.

* * *

There are numerous factors which support these conclusions.

It is a matter of fact and not a matter of opinion that at recent cabinet meetings the President's most outspoken and independent advisers have been amiably chiding him for not giving the country clear-cut leadership and have been earnestly urging him to grasp the initiative.

It is a matter of fact and not a matter of opinion that while others, including Mrs. Roosevelt, have been engaged in explaining away the President's no-war campaign statements, particularly that he wouldn't send American boys to fight in a foreign war, Mr. Roosevelt himself feels not a little inhibited by them. He meant them. That's why he is determined not to initiate a declaration of war unless the United States is attacked.

It is a matter of fact and not a matter of opinion that during the campaign Mr. Roosevelt gave private assurances to several responsible people that the initiative toward war would not come from him. The President gave these assurances with such faith because he was entirely persuaded that "methods short of war" would win the war, would encompass the defeat of the Axis.

* * *

In recent months the course of the war has forced the President to question his premise, that methods short of war would protect the United States, for it is only candid to say that while many "next steps" can be taken without necessarily getting into war, they can hardly be taken without willingly and frankly accepting the possibility of war.

It is this dilemma which would understandably account for the President's several weeks of indecision. It is likely that Mr. Roosevelt has had a harder decision than, say, Secretary Knox or Secretary Stimson, for at one time Mr. Roosevelt had no doubt whatsoever that "methods short of war" accurately described his defense policy and that "methods short of war" would most certainly succeed. Mr. Knox and Mr. Stimson believed in trying methods short of war but they never put their whole faith in them.

It is in this setting that the President is now preparing his Tuesday night "fireside chat" which, appropriately, will be read in the presence of the Ambassadors and Ministers of all the American Republics.

To attempt to forecast the substance of this address is unprofitable and could be very, very wrong. (Who, for example, forecast the lend-lease idea?) It can be said, however, that the President is searching for ways of achieving two vital things: a radical increase in defense production and steady, certain delivery of lend-lease aid to Britain.

To step up production the United States has got to produce war supplies as though it were at war. Can this be accomplished by methods short of war? That is the urgent, immediate question.

To get the tools off from the docks on this side of the Atlantic and over to Britain, the United States can do several things. It can experiment further with the so-called neutrality patrol, hoping that it will help the British Navy enough. It can extend its definition of Western Hemisphere waters farther across the ocean, two-thirds or more of the way to Britain. It can convoy British ships carrying American aid. It can repeal the Neutrality Act, reaffirm the policy of the freedom of the seas and allow American vessels to transport arms through the war zone. Can these be done in the radius of methods short of war? That is the urgent, immediate question.

* * *

These are, indeed, the questions which the President will have either resolved or will discuss at his "fireside chat." Of this speech Stephen T. Early, the White House press secretary who is good at whetting up interest, has said: "It will not be pleasing to opponents of democracy either at home or abroad."

Stanley Baldwin, the well-intentioned British Prime Minister, once made the grave mistake of not trusting the British people with the facts. A leader of democracy cannot afford to make that error. If President Roosevelt remains undecided, the American people will decide for him, once a true picture of the necessities is available. That is the duty and the right of a democratic nation. "Now is the day. . . ."

Convoys East—or Convoys West; People Know Answers, Says Reader

Ships Sailing East or West?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

State it briefly—for all the world to read: We shall convoy ships sailing east or Hitler will convoy ships sailing west.

Billings, Mont. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Plain People Know the Answers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If Congressmen would give the American public credit for only a small amount of common sense, this delay in our war effort would be prevented.

Ever since Ethiopia and the grab before that, the plain people have known the answers. In the years since, they have been laps ahead of those chosen to speak for them. The fact is that they are always waiting for their representatives to catch up.

The whole matter has boiled down to one statement: He that is not for us is against us. The hour is much too grave to permit a wider definition.

(MRS.) KATHRINE H. WILLIAMS

San Antonio, Texas

Nazi Propaganda Films

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your news item on Secretary Hull being warned that Nazis plan a blitzkrieg of propaganda movies in the United States. There must be some way of stopping such things. We all know that this is a part of Germany's method of warfare. Must we allow her to carry on her warfare in our country under our very noses, using our peaceful and democratic liberties as a weapon for our own defeat? Germany's propaganda in our midst is actually German warfare in our midst. Why not put an end to at least one form of German warfare in the United States—her propaganda?

Hollywood, Calif. MARGARET S. COX

War and Empire—and "No Convoys"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer of this letter is not a pacifist; he believes that force can be rightfully used to restrain evil-doers. But he is also convinced that responsibility is dependent upon power, and that governments are trustees and owe their first duty to their own people. The United States treated most unjustly the so-called civilized tribes, as indeed we did other Indian tribes; but Canada, which treated its Indian tribes much more humanely, would only have made matters worse if it had attempted to interfere. The Boers in the Transvaal oppressed the outlanders; but the Jameson raid and British interference only precipitated a bloody war which could have been avoided by patience. The partition of Poland by Germany and Russia was most lamentable, but neither England, nor France, and much less America, was in a position to prevent it. It was certainly not as great an injury to democracy as the conquest of Czechoslovakia. The present contest is not rightly described as a war in behalf of democracy, a conflict of ideologies. If that were its nature, England and France would have declared war against Russia as well as against Germany. Russia was Germany's partner in the spoliation of Poland, attacked the splendid republic of Finland, and has practically wiped out the Baltic republics.

Yet England makes trade agreements with Russia and has no quarrel with Stalin. Yet so far as their attitude toward democratic institutions is concerned Hitler and Stalin are alike; both are unscrupulous despots. The real point at issue is that the growth of the power of Hitler is opposed by Great Britain as a threat to the supremacy of the British Empire. That empire is indisputably superior to Naziism and Fascism, and has conferred great benefits on the world, but it can hardly be called a democracy. It cannot be regarded as in the interest of freedom that 400,000,000 in Asia should be kept in perpetual subjugation to 40,000,000 people of a different stock and complexion, who live thousands of miles away and regard them as social inferiors.

Let us not be deceived by this talk of insuring our safety by a frontier that will run from Greenland to the Azores, and Dakar in Africa. (Why not to the Straits of Magellan and Cape Horn?) Our true bulwarks are our two oceans. Lord Baldwin some years ago pronounced the Rhine Great Britain's frontier, but events proved that the true defense of England is its Channel and the dauntless spirit of its people. The defenses of America do not lie across the ocean. They are in this hemisphere, and consist in the maintenance of our constitutional liberties, in our immense resources and in our brave, enterprising and numerous people.

Hampered as we are by our colossal national debt, and our mounting deficits, by our distance from the scene of the contest, we are not called upon to violate our national tradition of staying aloof from European power-politics. We owe it to our past and our future and to the preservation of democracy in the world to keep out of this war. The blood of our youth should not be poured out to preserve the British Empire, nor the backs of the next generation be broken by an unbearable burden of debt.

"Short of war" meant that we intended to keep out of war if it meant anything. Let us *not* approve of this convoying by our men-of-war.

Let us keep out of war.

(REV.) CARL E. GRAMMER

Summit, N. J.

Putting Out Evil Fires?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to thank you for the firm stand taken by the Monitor and for all the fine and illuminating editorials and articles you are constantly giving us. We all hate the very idea of war, but since no nation is at present on the spiritual level where it can "overcome evil with good" and by scientific non-resistance put out the evil fires that are destroying our world by sheer power of spiritual thinking, it seems to me to be far the lesser evil to use every particle of force available to us, both spiritual and material, to conquer the evil. I hope then that the United States and the British Commonwealth will join hands, and with other free and freed countries work for a better world, where such things can never happen again.

Boston LENA M. STEVENS

Isolated From Aerial Attack?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky has an article in the current American Mercury regarding isolationism, which it might be well for Colonel Lindbergh to read. The Colonel seems unaware of our vulnerability from the air. With Britain defeated, what actual security could we hope for with bombers becoming more and more powerful, with great fortresses being built to fly more than 7,000 miles non-stop?

Major de Seversky thinks that with our co-operation Britain not only has a chance to win, but with our help has only a small chance of NOT winning. Why is it not better to help Britain and keep the war from this country, rather than first let her go down to defeat, then fight Hitler alone?

Major de Seversky is a pilot, a designer of aircraft, an inventor of bomb sights, a builder of army pursuit planes, and thoroughly conversant with the tactics and strategy of aerial warfare. JANE O'RYAN

New York

To Understand Government Better

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every newspaper should print the series, "America Slave or Free" which has been running in The Christian Science Monitor. It would help Americans to realize what they seem slow to see the necessity of defending.

Thank you so much for this series. It has helped me greatly to understand our government better.

(MRS.) KATHARINE DANIELS

North Olmstead, Ohio

Aid Now—Negotiated Peace Later

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Negotiated peace! That's what I stand for: a peace based upon the willingness of all parties to put an end to war and the conditions which create war; a peace which insures to all peoples their right to live their own life according to the rules of international law, unhampered and unhindered by the political or military coercion of any other people whatsoever.

Negotiated peace! That's what I hope for when this present conflict is over. *That's why I want the United States to give all-out aid to Britain.* Because without that aid Britain seems certain to go down, and there will be no negotiated peace if Britain's principal enemy becomes the victor. As things are going now, it is evident that Britain cannot be the victor. The odds are too great against her. Even with all our help there is little chance for her to be the victor. But with that help, I believe she can keep the totalitarian Powers at bay. Thus, and only thus, can we be sure of a negotiated peace.

Negotiated peace! America's help in 1917-1919 helped Britain to win a decisive victory and prevented a negotiated peace. It implemented the unfortunate Treaty of Versailles. Our help in 1941, however, and to the end of the war will produce no similar result at the close of this conflict. The totalitarian Powers are too great, and already have too many material odds in their favor. The best we can hope for is to prevent those Powers from gaining a decisive victory. But that would be a gain for us and for the world, for it would mean a negotiated peace.

Negotiated peace! Not by doing nothing; not by wrapping our national cloak about us in a hypocritical judgment of both sides—as if both sides are equally guilty of such crimes against morality as intolerance, injustice, broken promises, military invasion and aggressiveness—will we help to make possible a negotiated peace. To stand aloof in our own protected position, that is the antithesis of peacemaking; that would mean an overwhelming victory for one side in this conflict—the side which first resorted to the use of force; and in the end it would mean another treaty similar to the Treaty of Versailles—this time the Treaty of Berlin. And the whole sorry business would be repeated again to the despair of the oncoming generation. I want a negotiated peace!

WILLARD C. ARNOLD,
Minister, Old South Methodist Church
Reading, Mass.

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